





# NEW SHIPMENT OF VICTOR-VICTROLAS

## VICTOR RECORDS

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S.S. "YOKOHAMA MARU,"  
INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST  
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SUCCESSES.

## EXCLUSIVE AGENTS: MOUTRIE'S. BIJOU THEATRE.

COMMENCING THIS EVENING.

## GLORY TAFT

THE STAR-ARTISTE OF THE LONDON HIPPODROME.

IN HER REPERTOIRE OF POPULAR SONGS,  
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HONGKONG.

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THE POPULAR FRENCH SINGER

SCALA THEATRE, PARIS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT!

WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY MATINEE!

ARTISTIQUE FILMS.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, NOV. 16th.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS

WOLSELEY CHARLES' RENOWNED COMPANY.

## "THE SCAMPS,"

IN THEIR  
MERRY VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT  
FROM THE  
STRAND, COMEDY AND PALACE THEATRES, LONDON.

NEW MUSIC, ORIGINAL SONGS, BOLLICKING FUN,  
UP-TO-DATE BURLESQUES.

PRICES AS USUAL.  
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Perfection in Day and Night Wear.



## "Viyella" Shirts and Pyjamas

Soft, light yet warm, very durable and chill preventing. "Viyella" is exceptionally refined in appearance, washes splendidly and does not shrink.

Stocked in plain white and a variety of smart stripes.

## MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

### CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, November 13th.

#### RESIGNATION OF GOVERNOR CHU.

The Civil Governor Chu has addressed two telegrams to the Central Government tendering his resignation. As this has not been accepted, he has recently sent a third telegram to the Central Government stating that the political conditions in Kwangtung are difficult to reform, and he regrets his inability to cope with the situation. He, therefore, insists on tendering his resignation, and requests the Government to appoint a skilful man to the position.

#### PROHIBITION OF OPIUM SMOKING.

Civil Governor Chu considers that the prohibition of opium smoking is a matter of great importance affecting the politics and diplomacy of the country. As people are still in the habit of smoking opium it will be difficult to bring the practice to an end by next year. He has, therefore, instructed the Magistrates in various districts strictly to enforce the regulations. At the same time, he requested them to investigate the situation thoroughly and make a report upon it within the present month. If any Magistrate neglects to do this, the Governor warns them that severe measures will be taken to deal with them. This shows that the work of prohibiting opium smoking in this province is being taken up very seriously by His Excellency, in contrast to the previous Governor, General Lung Chai-kwong, who allowed opium dens to be opened freely.

#### YUNNAN SOLDIERS REWARDED.

The soldiers that came with General Lee are all natives of Yunnan, and have been fighting in several provinces during the last few months. Their visit to this city is merely to hold a memorial service at Hoang Pai Kong, and they will be shortly returning to Yunnan. Governor Luk, being of opinion that their services to the country are deserving of recognition, has ordered a great number of silver medals to be struck and presented to them.

#### AN UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

It is understood that gambling of all descriptions has been strictly prohibited by the local Government. Recently, however, a rumour was spread that the Civil Governor Chu is convinced, as the result of inquiries, that the rumour has been circulated by the big gamblers, who are eager for this kind of business to be resumed. The Governor has, therefore, issued instructions to the police to arrest those who are responsible for disseminating the statement.

#### COMMANDER LEE AND THE ITALIAN MISSION.

Some time back, Commander Lee, a subordinate of General Lung Chai-kwong, previous Governor of Kwangtung, destroyed an Italian missionary building by fire at "Fai Ngor Lin," near Weichow, on the East River, while fighting with the "Min Kwan" (Republican Army). As a result of the accident, a missionary was burnt to death. The case is now under discussion between the Italian Ambassador and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking.

The local Governor has recently received a telegram instructing him to detain Commander Lee pending the settlement of the diplomatic negotiations.

#### GENERAL LUNG AND HIS SOLDIERS.

It is reported that a great number of Yunnan and Kwangsi soldiers will proceed to Tiger Island in order to withdraw the arms which were taken away by General Lung and his soldiers when they left Canton. General Lung's troops were greatly alarmed on hearing this information, and many of his soldiers have deserted recently as a result. General Lung has, therefore, offered a reward of twenty dollars to anyone who arrests a deserter, and has threatened to put to death any soldiers found guilty of deserting.

It is said that General Lung has no fixed date for his departure to Kingchow, whether he was ordered to repair with his soldiers by the Central Government about two months ago. Moreover, he has recently mounted two heavy guns on the "Sha Kuk Fort," and the places where his soldiers are stationed are under martial law, just as Canton was when he was there.

#### THE GIRLS' NORMAL COLLEGE.

Governor Chu is paying great attention to education in this province. He has frequently paid visits of inspection to the schools and colleges in this city. One day he went to call at the Girls' Normal College situated at Tien Mar Hong. The headmaster, failing to recognise him as the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, asked him the reason of his visit, who he was, etc. Governor Chu found that only a very few of the students were present in the classroom, and that the master's management of the school was unsatisfactory.

### M.R. REDMOND AND COMPULSION.

#### "MOST FATAL" POLICY FOR IRELAND.

Mr. Redmond delivered, at Waterford last month, the first public speech which he had made in Ireland since the rebellion.

He said he had come to draw inspiration and encouragement from his constituents in the most trying crisis that Ireland has ever known. He had come with a confidence which was not lessened by the fact that this was the anniversary of Parnell's death and the recollection that Waterford City had the proud tradition of fidelity to a leader in his difficulties. He had come to have a plain straight talk with his constituents, and through them to the Irish people. The situation which confronted them today demanded plain speaking. Ireland had been subjected to a terrible upheaval. All the ordinary factors of her national life had been violently wrenched from the normal. Ireland had, in fact, in some respects taken a leap backwards over generations of progress. They had had a rebellion, with its inevitable aftermath of brutalities, and inflamed passions. Ireland stood at this moment at such a crisis that it might be touch and go with her future for the rest of her lives, and when all might be lost if they showed any lack of honesty, candour, or courage.

The first hard fact that they had to look in the face was that a bad blow was struck at the hopes of Ireland by the rising in Dublin. The cause of Ireland had gone through many vicissitudes, and final triumph as it was some malignant influence among its own people caused the Dublin rising. He did not impugn any man's motives, least of all the motives of the dead, but the fact remained that the rising had been engineered by men who were enemies of the constitutional movement for Home Rule. The answer was this—Was the constitutional movement to go on or should it be abandoned? (Cries of "To go on.") Those he was addressing were witnesses to the results of the movement—free and prosperous farmers and citizens, county councils, labourers' Acts, education, and over and above all these for the first time in 116 years they had a statute in existence creating an Irish Parliament. It would be putting the Irish people down as fools if it were seriously to be supposed that they would abandon or break up the movement in favour of the insane ideals of men who had invited Ireland once more to take up arms against the British Empire.

#### GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY.

Therefore the constitutional movement must go on. It would be, at the same time, the utmost folly for anyone to suppose that it could go on just as before and just as if nothing had happened. The real responsibility for what had happened rested upon the British Government. The movement could continue, as they had been before. Those relations had been and must be fundamentally changed.

Let them just consider what the responsibility of the Government was. He had warned them of the situation. Three years before the war broke out open countenance was given by the Government to open appeals to rebellion made by Privy Counsellors and by men who had since been rewarded with seats in the British Cabinet, and supported by all the power, wealth, and influence of what styled itself the Conservative Party in England. Since the war commenced the conduct of the Government towards Ireland had been marked by the most colossal ineptitude, want of sympathy and stupidity, so much so that their conduct would have chilled the confidence of any people, much more the people of Ireland, whose history had taught them how dangerous it was to trust to English statesmen. When the hand of friendship and help had been offered from Ireland what response did they get from the Government? If a response in kind had been made, a generous, chivalrous, trustful response, it could have been easy to have won the loyalty of the Irish race round the world. But instead of that the leaders of the constitutional movement were thwarted and crossed, embarrassed and ignored at every turn.

The Government had postponed the putting of the Home Rule Act on the Statute-book until the Irish people were absolutely sick with disgust. They had refused the offer of the National Volunteers, they did everything to show that they could not bring themselves to trust the Nationalists of Ireland. They cloaked and made little of Irish valour in the field, and then they formed a Government with Sir Edward Carson—extraordinary irony—in the position of Chief Law Officer of the United Kingdom, charged specially with the maintenance of law and order and loyalty. And, finally, they suppressed the recent rising with gross and panicky violence, they closed their ears to the plea for clemency, and they reconstituted Dublin Castle, where a Tory and Unionist executive was installed, and martial law was in existence in every part of the country. And now the Unionist forces in Great Britain and Ireland alike were observing what they called a truce by doing all they could by taunts and threats of conscription to goad and exasperate the old racial distrust and passion between the two peoples.

With such a Government as that, with such a record, the Irish national representatives could have no relations except those of vigorous opposition. So far as the war was concerned, Ireland's attitude was unchanged; he would do nothing calculated to postpone by a single instant the victorious end of the conflict.

#### THE THREAT OF CONSCRIPTION.

Mr. Redmond went on:—I cannot bring myself to believe, knowing the Government as I do and the malignant influences that are at work, that the Government will be insane enough to challenge a conflict with Ireland in the matter of conscription. (Cheers.) Conscription in Ireland, so far from helping the Army and forwarding the interests of the war,

### AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION.

#### THE TRAIL OF THE HUN EXPOSED.

In the course of an address at Darlinghurst Mr. Hall, Attorney-General, said that after a perusal of documents which had come into his hands from the offices of the Industrial Workers of the World one could have little doubt as to what influences were at work in that organisation.

The records showed, he proceeded, that on the outbreak of the war the following resolution was passed:—"That every member of the I.W.W. who joins the military forces be expelled from the organisation, and that the organisation brands any member who joins the military forces as a scab and a traitor to the working class."

No wonder the men who passed a resolution like that to discourage voluntaryism now constituted the vanguard of the opposition to compulsory service. The official list of members of the organisation comprised apparently between 700 and 800 members. Looking over it, one was struck with the polyglot nationalities so far as the names indicated. Over fifty of such names were clearly German in origin.

"These are the new associates of the Anti-Conscription party, concluded Mr. Hall. "No wonder they want to see the referendum beaten. These are the men who honeycombed the trade-union organisations and breathed into the Labour movement their spirit of enmity to the Empire. These are the men who with their countrymen in Germany would boastfully rejoice if Australia turned from the path of honour and duty and degraded itself by giving a 'No' vote on the 28th." (Cheers.)

### HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

#### ROUTE MARCH.

Pending the completion of the issue of Winter uniform, the Route March ordered for Friday, November 17th, is cancelled.

#### WINTER UNIFORM.

With reference to Orders of November 15th-14th, all ranks requiring Winter Uniform will attend at Noordin's shop, Beaconsfield Arcade, at any time suitable. Orders for uniform must be obtained from the respective Equipment Officers for all men under rank of Sergeant.

#### PARADES.

Wednesday, November 16th.—Recruits of No. 2 Platoon under Company Sergeant-Major.

Thursday, November 16th.—No. 2 Company under O.C. Company. Recruits of No. 4 Company under Company Sergeant-Major.

Friday, November 17th.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies under the Sergeant-Major.

Central Station Canteen Accounts must be paid by the 15th November.

(Signed) F. C. JENKIN,  
D.S.P. (R).

would be the most fatal thing that could happen. It would be resisted—every man in Ireland knows the truth of what I say (hear, hear)—it would be resisted in every village in Ireland. Its attempted enforcement would be a scandal which would ring round the whole civilized world. It would produce no additional men; in fact the mere threat of conscription has to a large extent paralysed voluntary recruiting. The statements that voluntary recruiting is dead since the rising are untrue. I find from recent official figures that since the rising 61,000 men have joined the colours. If it must not pass away from that point without saying that while I am dead against conscription I do say that it would be a disgrace to Ireland if Irishmen who are fighting at the front were left in the lurch and if Irishmen did not come to their assistance. (Hear, hear.)

I would point out to you a very sinister aspect of this conscription threat. This demand for conscription is not a genuine military demand at all. It is above all a base political device put forward by men who want to injure and discredit Ireland's political future, and who want to revive by every means in their power had blood between the two countries, in the wicked and criminal hope that when the war is over the British people may tolerate some attempt to repeal the Home Rule Act. But, whatever the motive be, whether this cry comes from ignorance of the state of Ireland, from a mistaken view of military necessity or from this base political device, whatever it be, conscription for Ireland will never be carried through the House of Commons—never so long as the Irish National Party is, as it is to-day, united, and entitled to speak in the name of the Irish people.

One of the fantastic lies current today in certain quarters is that the Irish party are willing to tolerate conscription. Let them wait and see. If it is ever proposed, the Irish party and the Irish party alone will be the one weapon which can and will defeat it. But I warn you and I warn the country of what the effect will be if you deliberately break up that weapon. Who will then stand between you and conscription? (Cries of "No one.") I say this in all good faith to the Government and to the military authorities, that the way to get recruits for the Army is far different. (Applause.) Soothe the inflamed feelings of the Irish people; withdraw martial law; make it plain that the Defence of the Realm Act is to be administered not as it is now but in the same spirit in which it is being administered in Great Britain; treat the prisoners of the unfortunate rising as political prisoners, and put a stop to the insults and attacks upon Ireland, and recognize generously and chivalrously all that she has done. On these lines the Government will succeed in recruiting even after all that has happened. But as for conscription, that way lies madness, ruin, and disaster.

### CUTLER PALMER & CO'S.

## NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.



THE ORIGINAL SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY ALWAYS RELIABLE.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

### G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

### JUST RECEIVED.

FIRESH Supply of FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.,  
No. 4, WINDHAM STREET.

### NEW CARTRIDGES.

popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 888G. at \$6.87 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and ALL GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.  
[1298]

### TO LET.

No. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

No. 58, PEEL STREET.  
No. 17, MOSQUE JUNCTION.  
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.  
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.  
KELLETTS GUEST, 66, PEAK.  
"HASTING" Austin Road, Kowloon.

No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.  
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).  
No. 56, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).  
Apply to—LINDSEY & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

### DEFEND YOURSELF

against the ills of Constipation by the occasional use of

### PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives which ensure daily regularity, cure biliousness, torpid liver, sick headaches, foul-smelling breath. Of all chemists, or from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Seeshuen Road, Shanghai, 60 cents the phial, post free.

### HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 15th to 21st November, 1916.

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER. |         | LOW WATER. |         |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------|------------|---------|
|             |              | Time.       | Height. | Time.      | Height. |
| Wed         | 15           | h. m.       | ft. in. | h. m.      | ft. in. |
|             |              | 11 32       | 7 3     | 1 9        | 1 9     |
| Thurs       | 16           | h. m.       | ft. in. | h. m.      | ft. in. |
|             |              | 11 32       | 7 3     | 1 9        | 1 9     |
| Fri         | 17           | h. m.       | ft. in. | h. m.      | ft. in. |
|             |              | 11 32       | 7 3     | 1 9        | 1 9     |
| Satur       | 18           | h. m.       | ft. in. | h. m.      | ft. in. |
|             |              | 11 32       | 7 3     | 1 9        | 1 9     |
| Sun         | 19           | h. m.       | ft. in. | h. m.      | ft. in. |
|             |              | 11 32       | 7 3     | 1 9        | 1 9     |
| Mon         | 20           | h. m.       | ft. in. | h. m.      | ft. in. |
|             |              | 11 32       | 7 3     | 1 9        | 1 9     |
| Tues        | 21           | h. m.       | ft. in. | h. m.      | ft. in. |
|             |              | 11 32       | 7 3     | 1 9        | 1 9     |



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Your leader of the 9th inst., entitled "A Necessary Reform" and bearing on the above subject, should be of general interest at this time, when so many of our old "rule of thumb" methods are likely to go into the melting pot. Any step towards internationalisation of standards ought to be welcomed by all who have the future peace of the world at heart, and the decimal systems of coinage are obviously so much easier to work with than our English standard that the universal adoption of decimal weights, measures and coinage would, at first sight, appear to be an unalloyed blessing. That such, however, is not exactly the case will be at once apparent to anyone studying the discussions which have taken place from time to time in the engineering publications regarding the general question of a change from our present system of linear measurements to the metric system. These discussions show that, so far as the engineering workshop in England and America is concerned, the difficulties in the way of such a change are very great indeed. An article in the September 7th issue of *Machinery* on this subject illustrates the number of small tools and gauges (about eighty) used in manufacturing one small part of a sewing machine, i.e., the needle bar clamp guide. All these expensive accessories are used to make this small part in order that it may be produced entirely by a semi-skilled workman and to ensure that it will, when finished, be interchangeable with all other similar parts and that it will exactly replace any worn or broken needle bar clamp guide without any skilled labour being required to fit it in place. Many millions of pounds worth of these small tools and gauges are held in stock by engineering works in England and America, and "the introduction of the metric system would mean starting at the beginning and accumulating a new set of these; and a century would not see the end of the confusion and expense which might be caused by such a change." All old drawings would have to be marked in both metric and inch sizes, and the facility with which a draughtsman can scale his drawing down to one half, one quarter, or one eighth size would be lost.

This latter argument brings back to my recollection an incident that occurred at school when the headmaster once took our class for mathematics and explained to us a system he advocated, which I think he called the "octave system" or some such name. The idea was, if I remember rightly, that the figures 8 and 9 should be left out entirely, counting 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10 and then proceeding in exactly the same way as with the decimal system. In the decimal system, half of ten is five, and half of 5 is 2.5 and half of this 1.25, but in his system half of 10 is 4 and half of 4 is 2 and half of 2 is 1, half of 1 is .5, and so on. This system appears to be much simpler than the decimal system, and may, therefore, lay claim to some consideration when the question of universal standards comes up for discussion. To my mind, however, the adoption of international standards will be gradual, and the introduction of a standard decimal coinage, by some few of the great nations, is quite likely to be the first step. I think with you, sir, that the question is a proper one to be taken up at the next economic conference of the Allies.

The war has had a valuable educational effect upon our politicians and legislators in opening their eyes to the advantages of exact scientific methods, and no doubt we shall shortly see these introduced into all walks of life. Further, if we allow our imagination to travel along the path of progress, we come, in turn, to a universal language, a universal religion, and a Congress drawing its members from all nations and backed by a powerful naval and military police. The idea has long appealed to me and since the outbreak of war has been considerably strengthened.

Advertising and publicity is one of the chief tools we have to look to for its accomplishment. Advertising has been called "applied psychology" and truly so, for has it not the power to create desires for things where none before existed? The pity of it is that this powerful factor in the life of man has in the past been utilised by charlatans and makers of fake patent medicines to

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## THE WEST RIVER COLLISION CASE.

## THE QUESTION OF FAIRWAY.

Sitting in Admiralty Jurisdiction, the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) heard counsel in debate on the question of fairway in the action in which the *Shui On* Steamship Company claimed \$100,000 from the Standard Oil Company for damage resulting from a collision between their steamer *Shui On* and the defendants' lighter *Ruth* in the West River on the night of January 15th, 1915.

It will be recalled that the action arose out of the *Shui On* running into the *Ruth*, which had sunk, and that the plaintiffs alleged that the latter exhibited no lights and was lying in the fairway of the river.

Evidence was given at considerable length at a previous hearing in the spring and a judgment was subsequently issued by the Chief Justice, in which his Lordship decided that the *Ruth*, which was partly submerged, was not showing the requisite lights. On the question of fairway his Lordship desired to hear further argument, and the present hearing was fixed for that purpose.

Accompanying his Lordship on the Bench was Commander C.W. Beckwith, R.N., sitting as Naval Assessor.

The Counsel engaged were Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Russ, of Mr. J. H. Gardiner's office) for plaintiffs; and Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the defendants.

Mr. Sharp, in the course of his address, referred to the evidence of the experts, including Captain Mackenzie, Lieut. Daly, R.N.R., and the various Chinese pilots, by all of whom it was agreed that there was a safe depth of water in which to navigate at the time of the collision. Mr. Sharp then referred to articles 1, 4, 11 and 29 of the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, and laid special stress on Nos. 11 and 29 as being entirely applicable to the present case. He contended that the definition of a fairway, as cited in the case of the *Bluebell* (where the circumstances were almost similar to those in this case) in which it is safe for vessels of moderate draught to navigate "was the correct one and had never been challenged in the Courts. In these circumstances the defendants were undoubtedly under an obligation to exhibit two red and one white lights when lying where they were; but the plaintiffs would have raised no objection and no collision would have occurred if any sort of warning or signal had been given by the *Ruth*. In no case on record had it been decided that a vessel lying in any kind of navigable water was entitled to remain there without any kind of warning whatever, as had been the case here. In all the cases decided under the old rule the words used were "a vessel aground in the fairway," and this, as he would show, had been construed most comprehensively by the Courts. In the present action, where the words used were those of article 11—"in or near the fairway"—the case was, of course, much stronger.

The plaintiffs had pleaded both article 11 and article 29 and also specifically, that the *Ruth* was in or near the fairway. If Mr. Potter's objection on this ground was his strongest point he was sorry for him.

Mr. Sharp had not concluded his address when the Court rose at 4 o'clock.

gull the public to an extent that is little short of marvellous. Recently, however, under the skilful hand of Sir Hedley Le Bas, it has provided Britain with a magnificent army, and the British Government will be ungrateful indeed if they fail to do something towards elevating advertising to the higher and cleaner standing which is its due.

It is known to the advertising experts of to-day that, given a public having certain tendencies and a certain degree of education, the results of a certain grade of advertising will be in direct proportion to the degree of publicity used, and, when we consider that it is possible to mould the grade of advertising to suit varying public tendencies and degrees of education, we come to realize what a powerful instrument we have here for the introduction of reforms. The German propaganda amongst neutrals, when more becomes known about it, will provide a useful example of the results obtainable from national advertising in the hands of experts; only we may hope for far better results when our propaganda bears the stamp of truth which no evidence can disprove, and when it is used in the interest of honest reform.

Yours faithfully,

PLEBIS.

Hongkong, November 14th, 1916.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## A CROP OF OPIUM CASES.

## KEEPING AN OPIUM DIVAN.

Before Mr. Wood yesterday seven Chinese appeared on a charge of keeping or using an opium divan at No. 189, Des Vaux Road West.

The prisoners pleaded ignorance of the law on the matter.

The keeper of the divan was fined \$100, or, in default, six weeks' hard labour, and the others, who were merely patronising the premises, \$2 each, or fourteen days' hard labour.

## IN REPLYMENT OF A LOAN.

A Chinese was charged at the same Court with having in his possession 7½ taels of opium dross, which was not the result of smoking Government prepared opium.

The accused said he went aboard a Blue Funnel steamer, which arrived some days ago, and there met a friend who had borrowed money from him. Accused asked for repayment, and his friend gave him a parcel of opium dross, which he had brought from England, and said he might sell it to recover the amount of the loan. Accused was on shore in the act of selling it when he was arrested.

In reply to the Magistrate, accused said he was a fruit hawker in Hongkong.

A fine of \$150 was imposed; in default, three months' hard labour.

## AMONG HIS CLOTHES.

Mr. Hazeland had before him, the Chinese cook on board the steamer *Fu Yuen*, on a charge of having in his possession 10 taels of prepared opium. The opium was discovered in accused's box in the fore-castle, and he admitted it was his when questioned.

A fine of \$1,000 was imposed, with the alternative of 9 months' hard labour.

## FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

## INQUEST.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hazeland, coroner, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the drowning of a Chinese woman named Ho Sum in the following gentlemen.

led as a jury:—Messrs. Wilhelm Juno, Jose Souza, Eric Grant Smith, and Jose Candido D'Almeida.

Dr. McFarlane, Medical Officer in charge of the Public Mortuary, deposed that on October 28th he conducted a post-mortem examination of the body of a Chinese woman, who was identified as Ho Sum by her sister and mother-in-law. Death was due to drowning.

Alfred Archibald Birnie, master of the *Shun Lee*, deposed that on the 27th October, he was on the bridge at about 12.10 p.m. when he noticed a sampan, which was rowed by two women. It was going right across his bow. He stopped and went very close to the junk anchorage in the hope of clearing the sampan, but was unable to do so on account of the women persisting in continuing their course without any regard for the position of his ship or the consequences to any other craft in the neighbourhood of his going full speed astern. The result was that his ship struck the "yule," and this shook the boat, with the result that two women were thrown into the water. Two launches that were following him down the fairway and some sampans in the vicinity immediately went to their assistance, and, before the way was off his vessel, both women had been taken from the water, and, presuming that they had not suffered in any way beyond an immersion, he proceeded to his wharf.

Gabriel J. Spink, first officer of the *Shun Lee*, corroborated.

A sister of the deceased said that at the time of the accident their sampan was moored behind a junk and was not crossing the steamer's bow.

Mr. Hazeland said there was a certain conflict of evidence as to the actual position of the sampan at the time of the accident, but he had no doubt the jury would have no difficulty as to which of the two stories they should accept.

The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure.

## FRANCO-BRITISH PROTEST IN MEXICO.

The British and French Embassies have strongly protested to the State Department against the action of the Carranza Government in seizing the assets of British and French banks and institutions in Mexico City.

## PLAGUE RATS IN HONGKONG.

## STARTLING REPORT BY MEDICAL OFFICER.

At yesterday's meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board the Medical Officer (Dr. Woodman) reported that during the weeks ending October 28th and November 4th, 2,404 and 2,310 rats respectively were caught in Victoria and Kowloon. Of the rats caught during the week ending November 4th, no less than eleven were found to be plague infected, ten of them being found in Victoria.

Mr. Bowley asked what were the districts in which the infected rodents were found.

Dr. Woodman replied that there was one in each of districts 2, 4, 7 and 10, three in each of districts 8 and 9, and one in district 12, Kowloon.

The President (Mr. Tratman), commenting on the report, said they were about to undertake a general rat disinfecting campaign on the Hongkong side of the harbour, and, probably, in Kowloon.

## INCONVENIENT POULTRY STALLS.

With regard to a minute by the President relative to poultry licences in Li Sing and Ko Shing streets, Mr. Chan Kai Ming minuted that such stalls were causing an obstruction, and were a great nuisance to the neighbourhood. He suggested that they should be moved to a more convenient situation.

A sub-committee, consisting of the Hon. Director of Public Works, Messrs Bowley, Ng Hon Tze and Chan Kai Ming, was appointed to consider the matter, and to frame a scheme for the removal of the stalls elsewhere.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

Arising out of a question by Mr. Bowley regarding the estimates for Public Works, and the reason why certain works had been postponed, the President said that certain works had been postponed owing to the fact that the money already appropriated for public works was considered to be absolutely necessary and of pressing importance. Other works had to stand over until a more opportune time.

Those present at the meeting were Mr. B. W. Tratman (President), Col. Crisp, (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), Mr. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works), Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, P. W. Goldring, Chan Kai Ming, and Ng Hon Tze, with Dr. Woodman (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

## SPORT.

## ASSOCIATION-FOOTBALL.

## TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

## 2ND DIVISION.

Navy (R) v. 87 Co. R.G.A.—Navy Ground. Kick-off, 4.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. McPherson.

## FRIENDLY.

88th Co. R.G.A. v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.—Military Ground. Kick-off, 3 p.m.

## THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK.

In his preface to the 1915 edition of the Japan Year Book, Count Okuma wrote that the "work" must prove immensely serviceable to all those foreigners who are desirous to have an accurate knowledge of Japan and Japanese," and those who have commercial relationship with that progressive country will heartily endorse this opinion. Professor Y. Takenobu, who has been responsible for the publication of the volume during the past eleven years, carries out his task in a thoroughly conscientious manner, with the result that the book has gained a very high reputation for accuracy. The 1916 edition, which is now on sale, retains all the features of previous editions. Certain chapters have been curtailed and others expanded in accordance with what has been judged to be the need of the times, and in order that full and up-to-date information regarding the later-day developments may be presented in a compact and handy form. For example, the influence of the War upon Japan's finance, industries, foreign trade and shipping has been adequately treated, and from the facts and figures published it is possible to trace the varying effects produced by "Armageddon" on the different fields of the nation's financial and economic activities. There are, as usual, chapters dealing with Arts and Crafts, Charity and Relief, Religions, and Religious Work, Education, etc., besides the carefully compiled biographical notes of the leading personages in politics, industry and commerce. The volume, in short, is a happy combination of a Statesman's Year Book and Who's Who in Japan, and can be warmly recommended to those who are in any way interested in Japanese affairs.

## INTIMATIONS

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

NEW STYLES IN

LINCOLN &amp; BENNETT'S

CELEBRATED

**FELT and STRAW HATS.**

FELT HATS IN SEVERAL SHADES OF BROWN,

GREEN AND GREY, \$7.50 EACH.

STRAW HATS IN THE NEWEST SHAPES FITTED

WITH VENTILATED LEATHERS.

\$2.75, \$3.50, \$4.00 Each.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

[31]

**A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.**

GUARANTEED

**V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES. V. D. BURGUNDIES.**

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

**A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.**

**THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.**

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

[1204-3]

**Wm. Powell Ltd**

TELEPHONE 346

**LADIES' FOOTWEAR**

EXCLUSIVE MODELS.

**A GRAND DISPLAY**

OF

**SMART AFTERNOON**

AND

**EVENING SHOES.**

[1077]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. BUNE.  
IN LIQUIDATION.

**CREDITORS** are required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before **THURSDAY, the 30th November, 1916.**  
Dated the 14th November, 1916.  
**W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,**  
No. 16, Queen's Road Central,  
Liquidators. [1378]

## NOTICE.

**ENGLISHMAN** with Some Capital and an existing connection wishes to meet with one similarly placed, at world join existing firm on partnership arrangement.  
Reply (principals only).  
Box No. 39,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1380]

ITALIAN CONVENT.  
BAZAAR.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, and Two Following Days, Commencing each day at 10 A.M.  
**LADIES' DRESSES, CHILDREN'S FROCKS, TABLE COVERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BOYS' TUNIC AND SAILOR SUITS, ANE JERSEYS.**  
**CHILDREN'S BAZAAR!**  
Dolls, Balls, and other Toys in great variety and at all prices. Sweets, Chocolates and Confectionery.  
REFRESHMENT STALL, on Opening Day only.

G. R.

## GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

**TENDERS** for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT,** until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 16th November, 1916.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.  
The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT,** and endorsed **TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.**  
The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.  
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.  
Persons Tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45, and 41, George III, Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).  
The Tenders to be sent to the  
**F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Colonel,**  
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,  
His Majesty's Treasury Office,  
Hongkong, 15th November, 1916. [1379]

G. R.

## NOTICE.

## CITY HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, as the endeavours hitherto made have not been successful in effecting the necessary reduction in the consumption of water, the Supply of Water by means of House Services to Houses connected with the **RIDER MAINS** will be **DISCONTINUED** from **TODAY (TUESDAY)**, at 6 p.m.  
A SUPPLY OF WATER will be given by STREET FOUNTAINS in the **RIDER MAIN DISTRICTS.**  
**W. CHATHAM,**  
Water Authority.  
Public Works Office,  
Hongkong, 13th November, 1916. [1373]

## NOTICE.

WE hereby announce that the **CANTON-SAMSUI RAILWAY**, after the Board of Communications having bought four-sevenths of the interests from the Province of Hunan and Hubei, still has three-sevenths of its Shares belonging to the **KWONG TUNG YUK-HAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.**

It was agreed with the Board that the Government, as a shareholder, should appoint a Director while the undersigned should designate a Manager to co-operate with the Director to administer the affairs of said Railroad. Therefore, all cheques for payments receipts, agreements of purchase and other documents of the Director shall be countersigned by the Manager representing the interest of the undersigned, otherwise they are Null and Void. The present Manager is **Ms. LAUKAMKONG.**  
By Order of Committee.  
**KWONG TUNG YUK-HAN RAILWAY CO. LTD.,**  
Canton.  
Canton, 9th November, 1916. [1368]

**HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED**  
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

## LOST.

**THE SHARE CERTIFICATE** No. 1636 for 50 Shares numbered from 6250 to 6299 inclusive, standing in the name of **Mr. Woon Yee Cho**, having been **LOST**, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Russell Street, Hongkong, within 30 days from the date hereof, a duplicate Certificate for the said shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

**W. F. ROBERTS,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1916. [1367]

## INTIMATIONS

**SECOND SAY RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916**  
for Rbls. 3,000,000,000.

THE Subscription to the above LOAN will be Opened from 14th November to 28th December, 1916.  
The price of issue is 95 per cent.  
The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 14th October, 1920, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.  
Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 14th April and 14th October.

As interest on the above Loan runs from 14th October, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.  
The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.  
Payment may also be made in Roubles.  
Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.  
40 per cent. only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.  
The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrips.

**G. TISDALL,**  
Manager,  
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.  
[1359]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Re **LEONARD RONALD NEEDHAM,** deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897 made an Order limiting the time for creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 15th day of November, 1916.  
All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.  
Dated the 21st day of October, 1916.  
**JOHN BENTLEY,**  
c/o THOS. COOK & SON,  
Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong,  
Executor of the Estate of L. R. NEEDHAM, deceased. [1367]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims against the undermentioned Firms, Companies and Persons should be filed with the Liquidators on or before the 30th day of November, 1916, after which no claims will be recognised. Persons indebted to the estates are required to pay their Debts forthwith.

**REBLINGER & Co.,**  
**BLACKHEAD & Co.,**  
**CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.,**  
**KRUSE & Co.,**  
**MELCHERS & Co.,**

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP Co. (Hongkong branch),**  
**GARRELS, BORNER & Co.,**  
**DRS. MULLER, HOCK & VAN WESELE,**  
**FROMM, HUGO C. A.**  
**MR. AND MRS. A. REBLINGER'S PERSONAL AFFAIRS,**  
**PAUL HELL'S PERSONAL AFFAIRS,**  
**GUNTHER, H.**

**THE BASEL MISSION EVANGELICAL MISSION SOCIETY,**  
**FRITZ HEERMANN.**  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1916. [1290]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims against the undermentioned Persons should be filed with the Liquidator on or before the 30th day of November, 1916, after which no claims will be recognised. Persons indebted to the estates are required to pay their Debts forthwith.

**E. A. M. WILLIAMS,**  
Liquidator.

**F. H. HOHNKE'S PERSONAL AFFAIRS,**  
**A. WIDMANN'S PERSONAL AFFAIRS,**  
**F. SCHWARZKOPF'S PERSONAL AFFAIRS.**

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1916. [1291]

## REMEMBER

## "KISMET"

## MID-DECEMBER.

## A.D.C. Production

## on behalf of the

## "STAR AND GARTER FUND"

for Soldiers and Sailors totally

disabled in the War.

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

**N.O. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.**

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace.  
Apply—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
[1324]

## TO LET.

**N.O. 42, ELGIN STREET.**

Apply to—  
**PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.**  
[1325]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES in HOTEL MANIONS.**—Four large rooms (communicating) facing Blake Pier and the General Post Office. Nos. 8, 10, 11 and 12 on the Third Floor of Hotel Manions.  
For particulars apply—  
**MANAGER, HONGKONG HOTEL.**  
[1322]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

**FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.**

Apply—  
**H. E. POLLOCK,**  
Princes' Buildings.  
[1319]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

**8-ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE, for 5 or 6 months.**  
Apply to—  
**LINSTEAD & DAVIS.**  
[1378]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon. With Tennis Court.  
Apply—  
**ARRATTON V. APOKE & Co.,**  
14, Des Vaux Road Central.  
[1315]

## TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings. Cheap rental.

## TO LET.

From 1st November next.  
**FILATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.**  
Apply, Property Office,  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**  
[1065]

Airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
"E."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[940]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES, 1st Floor, St. George's Buildings.**  
Apply to—  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**  
[613]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 2, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.**  
Apply to—  
**CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.**  
[623]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.**  
**OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.**  
**HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.**  
**HOUSES in Broadway and Moreton Terraces.**  
**No. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.**  
**HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.**  
Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
[132]

## TO LET.

**N.O. 1, MINDEN VILLAS, 5 Rooms with Tennis Court, in Mody Road, Kowloon.**  
**FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.**  
Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,**  
Alexandra Buildings.  
[1371]

## WANTED.

**ENGINEER, Br. abutainer, for Harbour or Ship.** Apply in own writing with copy res., stating age and salary required to—  
**W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,**  
Kowloon.  
[1348]

## WANTED.

**AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY** for the Marine Engineers' Guild in Hongkong. An Engineer Preferred. Reply to 17, NANKING ROAD, Shanghai.  
[1313]

## WANTED.

**HALF of FURNISHED HOUSE, Peak District, near Tramway Station.** Moderate rent.  
Box 15 M.  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

## INTIMATION

## SIMPLIFY

## THE TROUBLE

of selecting your Xmas Cards

by sending for

## OUR BOX OF 12

## PHOTO XMAS CARDS

## OF

## CHINESE VIEWS.

The Cards are neat and tasteful and

will certainly please you and your

friends who receive them.

PRICE \$3.50 PER BOX.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## HONGKONG

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The family of the late Cheong Pat-Sze desire to express their most grateful thanks to all who attended at the funeral ceremony on Monday, and to all who sent floral tributes and expressions of sympathy.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 15th NOVEMBER, 1916.

## WANTED—A WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

It will be remembered that several months back the suggestion was made in our correspondence columns by Mr. C. D. WILKINSON that a local organisation of representative and responsible residents should be formed for the purpose of receiving subscriptions from small investors towards a War Loan of unspecified amount to be placed at the disposal of the Home Government. Since that time the local Authority has decided to raise a loan of three million dollars and to present it as a gift to the Imperial funds, towards the cost of the war. The subscriptions to this loan, as we announced in our issue of Monday, have fallen below the amount expected owing to several reasons, but the total will be forthcoming, and the public will provide for the amortization and interest by means of taxation. As there is good reason to believe that the European community have in the majority of cases withheld their financial support from the project owing to the prospect of obtaining a better return from the recently issued British Six Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds under the favourable rate of exchange now ruling, the time seems ripe for putting the principle underlying Mr. WILKINSON's scheme into operation. A War Savings Association, by encouraging thrift, would have the effect of diverting Imperial objects a great deal of money which, otherwise, would be frittered away, or many men of modest means, who, left to their own devices, would despair of saving enough to invest in Exchequer Bonds, would when once they had entered into an engagement to contribute

certain sum monthly for this purpose, practise the economies necessary to fulfil their obligation. That is the lesson taught by Life Insurance and Building Societies. Already upwards of 8,000 such Associations have been started in Great Britain, and the results have been eminently satisfactory. The masses have been induced to make some provision for a "rainy day," and the Treasury has been equipped with a further supply of those "silver bullets" which are being scattered with such lavish profusion in the struggle for peace and freedom. The example which our fellow-countrymen at Home have set it is the duty of the British race to follow throughout the world, for it is evident that before victory is achieved the full resources of the Empire in men and money will be taxed to the utmost. In the pungent and pithy phrase of Sir Cecil SPRING-RICE, our Ambassador at Washington, it is incumbent upon those who "cannot help by trenching to help by retrenching." According to recent advice, arrangements tending to this end have been under discussion between the Minister of Finance and the leading banks in Canada. Amongst our neighbours, both Shanghai and British Malaya have already recognised their responsibilities in the matter. In the middle of the year a War Savings Association was formed in the Settlement, under the Chairmanship of the Consul-General, Sir EVERARD D. H. FRASER, and its utility has been so widely recognised that branches have been opened in several ports along the China coast and in Japan, necessitating the adoption of the more comprehensive title of the War Savings Association of China and Japan. We do not doubt that a corresponding measure of success would attend such an effort in this Colony, if somebody were courageous enough to disregard the traditional apathy with which new ideas are invariably received at their inception and take the initiative. The demand for the facilities which a War Savings Association would afford those with slender purses to give rein to their patriotic inclinations has been voiced in our columns on several occasions by cordial out-ports. The promoters would start with the benefit of the experience of the Shanghai Association to guide them. Unless some such step as that advocated is taken before long we shall have the unenviable distinction of being an exception to the general rule and may find our more enterprising neighbours stealing the ground from under our feet.

MAILS for Europe via Siberia close to-day at 10.30 a.m. and at noon.

The subscription-list to the Hongkong Government 6 per cent. War Loan closes to-day.

The Annual Bazaar of the Italian Convent will take place on Saturday next, and will be continued on the two following days.

Three men, charged with fighting, were bound over, yesterday, by Mr. Hazeland to keep the peace, the Magistrate remarking, "There are to be no more rows for a year."

Services in connection with the forthcoming National Mission will be held to-day in the Peak Church at 6.30 p.m., conducted by the Bishop of Victoria, and at 6 p.m. in St. Peter's Church, conducted by the Rev. A. D. Stewart.

A Chinese was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital in an unconscious condition and bleeding from a wound over the right temple. He was found lying in the roadway opposite the Naval Depot. It was later ascertained that a tramcar had knocked him down.

During the week ending November 11th, eleven fatal Chinese cases of small-pox were reported. In the same period there was a non-fatal Chinese case of diphtheria (imported), three Chinese cases of enteric fever, (one imported), one of which proved fatal, and a non-fatal Indian case of puerperal fever.

The sum of £750 has been sent to the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem as the result of the Fete and Concert held at Canton on "Our Day." The Ladies' Committee desire to thank all those to whose willing help and generous participation the success of the day is due.

The public are reminded that the Christmas and New Year Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m. tomorrow. This mail is due in London on the 24th December.

A Chinese was sentenced to two months' hard labour and four hours in the stocks, by Mr. Hazeland, yesterday, for stealing \$2.50 from the pocket of a man enjoying a meal in a Wanchai eating-house. The accused made off after committing the theft, but was pursued and captured by a Police Reserve Constable.

Those taking part in the big Bazaar Scene of "Kismet" are notified that the rehearsal called for Saturday next has had to be postponed until Wednesday, 22nd inst., at 9 p.m., owing to the unforeseen season of the "Scamps" at the Theatre. All principals are requested to attend this rehearsal. The Harim scene will be rehearsed instead of the Bazaar scene in the City Hall on Saturday at 9 p.m.

Miss Glory Taft, from the London Hippodrome, who has just completed a successful tour through the Straits Settlements and Indo-China, and Mons. Duprez, from the Scala Theatre, Paris, have made arrangements to appear at the Bijou theatre for the next few days. They have an extensive repertoire of songs, and the entertainment, which opens to-night, should prove a very attractive addition to the usual programme.

A social evening in connection with the Cathedral Branch of the Church of England Men's Society was held in the Seamen's Institute (by kind permission of the Chaplain) on Monday evening. Dr. Earle, the newly-elected Chairman of the Branch, presided over an attendance of 40 members and friends, which included H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn), the Bishop of Victoria, the Cathedral Clergy, Lt.-Col. Watson, Messrs. Pattenden, Bowley, Sykes, &c. A programme of varied items was presented. Messrs. Martin, Upsdell, Abney, Handysides, Greenfield, Dell and Hearn. Mr. S. Paul played a cello solo, whilst the humorous element was in the capable hands of Messrs. Mackie and Relphs, Mr. Britton providing the pianoforte accompaniments. During the evening Mr. F. A. Britton spoke on "The aims of the C.E.M.S.," and Dr. Earle on "The possibilities of the C.E.M.S." Refreshments were served and a pleasant evening closed with the National Anthem.

A very enjoyable evening was spent in the R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess, Victoria, on Monday evening, when the members of the mess entertained the Warrant Officers and Petty Officers of one of His Majesty's warships. The evening commenced with a Billiard Tournament, each side providing six players. Each pair was allowed half an hour; then a whistle sounded and the next two players continued with the balls in the position left by the previous pair. The match ended in a win for the soldiers by 79 points. A smoking concert followed, and an excellent programme of music was gone through, the duets of Messrs. Greenhaugh and Davis being particularly appreciated. The following contributed to the programme:—P. O. Knox, Mr. Brand, E. R. A. Hurley, Mr. Taiton, C. S. M. Youngman, C. P. O. Harris, Sergt. Bacon, E. B. A. Greenhaugh, Mr. Philp, Sergt. Bunt, Mr. Luxon, Sergt. Davis and Mr. Allison. The success of the evening was largely due to the efforts of C. S. M. Youngman, Sergt. Talfourd, and Sergt. Davis, who made the arrangements. Sergt.-Major Wilson, who presided, thanked the W.O.s and P.O.s of the warship for the pleasant evenings they had caused in the mess since their arrival, and expressed regret that they were going away. A vote of thanks to the pianist, Mr. Simpson, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 11th November is as follows:—

|           | Receipts for week. | Aggregate receipts for 45 weeks. |
|-----------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| This Year | \$13,250           | \$607,211                        |
| Last Year | 11,732             | 455,427                          |
| Increase  | \$1,518            | 151,784                          |



# THE WAR.

## THE DEPORTATION OF BELGIANS:

### PROTEST BY CARDINAL MERCIER.

**GERMANY IN STRAITS FOR MEN:**  
ALL CIVILIANS TO BE CALLED UP.

**THE GREATEST AIR BATTLE OF THE WAR.**

**PROGRESS ON ALLIED FRONTS.**

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

**LATEST CABLES.**

**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

**ANOTHER BRITISH OFFENSIVE.**

**BRITISH CAPTURE 4,000 PRISONERS.**

**LONDON, November 14th.**

General Sir Douglas Haig in a *communiqué* states:—We stormed Beaumont-Hamel and have reached the outskirts of Beaumont-sur-Ancre. We captured over 4,000 prisoners.

Fighting continues.

**EARLIER CABLES.**

**BIG ADVANCE: VALUABLE TRENCHES TAKEN.**

**LONDON, November 13th.**

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—We attacked early to-day, and already, by 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, we have advanced the British line on both sides of the Ancre to a maximum depth of one mile, capturing the village of Beaumont Hamel, considered by the Germans as impregnable, and St. Pierre Divon, together with valuable trenches to the north of Serre.

All these positions form part of the heavily-fortified original German main line which they have occupied for upwards of two years.

Many prisoners have been taken, and already 2,000 have been collected in the advanced positions.

The fighting continues around Serre, which is the only place uncaptured in the first assault.

**ADVANCE ON FRONT OF FIVE MILES.**

**LONDON, November 14th.**

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—We are attacking astride the Ancre and have penetrated defences on a front of five miles.

We captured the strongly fortified village of St. Pierre Divon in an attack delivered before daylight in a thick mist. The enemy's losses were severe.

We have already counted 3,300 prisoners and more are coming in. Fighting continues.

The German line which we captured was exceptionally strong.

**GREATEST AIR BATTLE OF THE WAR.**

**SEVENTY AEROPLANES ENGAGE.**

**LONDON, November 13th.**

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, in another account detailing the greatest air battle in the war, mentioned in a recent *communiqué*, says it occurred in open country in the neighbourhood of Arras. The British squadron was thirty strong, consisting of bomb carriers and an escort.

At the outset a bombing expedition was carried out across the German lines. An enemy force of between thirty and forty machines offered battle with the higher layers of the British force, and descended to meet them. The Germans, in a running fight, were gradually forced over their own ground, the British meanwhile progressing steadily towards their objective. They accomplished their purpose.

The British lost two bombing and two scouting machines, while one observer was killed and two pilots wounded. The Germans are known to have lost three machines, and they are believed to have lost three more. One of the British pilots fell in "no-man's land" but was eventually bravely rescued.

**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

**A QUIET DAY.**

**PARIS, November 13th.**

An official message says that the day was relatively calm on the whole front.

**BLAST FURNACES BOMBED.**

**PARIS, November 13th.**

A *communiqué* says:—Nine bombing and seven escorting British naval aeroplanes bombed blast furnaces at Saint Ingbert, north-east of Saarbrueck. All returned.

Two German aeroplanes bombed Bel-fort.

Five civilians were injured.

**Naval Activities.**

**LATEST CABLES.**

**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

**SUBMARINE PIRACY.**

**THREE BRITISH VICTIMS.**

**LONDON, November 14th.**

The British steamers *Morazan*, *Caterham*, and *Kapunda* have been sunk.

The captain of the *Morazan* has been taken as a prisoner.

**EARLIER CABLES.**

**NEW JAPANESE BATTLESHIP.**

**TOKYO, November 13th.**

A battleship of 31,000 tons, with a speed of twenty-three knots, and carrying twelve 14-inch guns, has been launched at Kobe.

**RUSSIANS SINK ENEMY TORPEDO-BOATS.**

**PETROGRAD, November 13th.**

A *communiqué* says:—We sank the majority of enemy torpedo-boats which entered the Bay of Finland and bombarded the coast on Friday.

**Italian Front.**

**EARLIER CABLES.**

**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

**"INTENSE" ENEMY MOVEMENTS.**

**PADOVA BOMBED FROM THE AIR: MANY CASUALTIES.**

**ROME, November 13th.**

An official message states that intense enemy movements are continuing in the Terragnolo Valley, but are hindered by our batteries.

A squadron of enemy aeroplanes on Saturday bombed Padova and destroyed a building, killing the majority of the women and children taking refuge therein.

Already sixty deaths are reported.

**Russian Front.**

**EARLIER CABLES.**

**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

**ENEMY ATTACKS.**

**REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSSES.**

**PETROGRAD, November 13th.**

A *communiqué* says:—Enemy attacks in the wooded Carpathians have been repulsed with great losses. The enemy is persistently attacking south of Dornava in the region of Holo and Toldeh. The enemy has pushed back the Roumanians in the Oltus Valley, but the Roumanians have occupied the heights north and south of Toldeh.

The enemy is fiercely attacking in the region of Kimpolung, and the battle is proceeding in the Jini Valley and at Orsova. Our left slightly advanced in the Dobrudja.

#### The Balkans.

**LATEST CABLES.**

**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

**VICTORIOUS SERBIAN ADVANCE.**

**SERBIANS' IMPORTANT STRATEGIC GAIN.**

**LONDON, November 14th.**

Reuter's Correspondent at Serbian Headquarters states that the capture of Tehike Hill permits the establishment of a strong bridge-head across the Cerna.

**EARLIER CABLES.**

**IMPORTANT CAPTURES.**

**LONDON, November 13th.**

A Serbian *communiqué* says:—We not only broke counter-attacks made against Cuke, but continued our victorious advance to the north, pursuing the beaten enemy.

Polog is entirely in our hands.

We have captured fifty-six guns, exclusive of trench ordnance, since September 14th.

**TO CRUSH ROUMANIA.**

**OBJECT OF CENTRAL POWERS.**

**LONDON, November 13th.**

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam quotes apparently trustworthy information to the effect that the Central Powers are concentrating great forces against Roumania, whom they will do their utmost to crush before the end of the year.

**HUNNISH BULGARIAN METHODS.**

**BURNING AND PLUNDERING.**

**LONDON, November 13th.**

News has been received that the Bulgarians are burning and plundering the towns evacuated by them in East Macedonia, carrying off the inhabitants. This has caused indignation against the Government in Athens.

**RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.**

**PARIS, November 13th.**

A Petrograd telegram confirms the arrival of numerous Russian reinforcements on the Transylvanian front, chiefly in the Predal sector.

**SEVERE FIGHTING.**

**SUCCESSFUL ALLIED OFFENSIVE.**

**PARIS, November 13th.**

A *communiqué* says:—Supported by intense fire the French artillery and Serbians, at the loop of the Cerna, after a sanguinary fight, compelled the Germans and Bulgarians to abandon the village of Iven and to fall back two miles to the north.

Five enemy counter-attacks were repulsed with disorder and considerable loss.

The Serbians, assisted by the French, also made further progress north of Veliselo. Up to the present more than a thousand prisoners have been counted, and sixteen more guns have been captured.

The Allies have taken 6,000 prisoners and have captured seventy-two guns and fifty machine-guns since the offensive began on September 12th.

**AFFAIRS IN GREECE**

**ENTENTE AGREEMENT VIOLATED.**

**ATHENS, November 13th.**

Fifteen hundred Royalist troops occupying villages to the north of Ekaterini are requisitioning the crops and terrorising the population.

The Venizelists attribute this violation of the Graeco-Entente agreement to over-ambition on the part of the Entente.

**ROYALISTS' ATTITUDE.**

**SALONIKA, November 13th.**

An official announcement by the Venizelists says that the Royalists have occupied the village of Oustana, north of Grevena, where a detachment of the Venizelists were stationed. It is not known yet whether there was any fighting. The Provisional Government has ordered that re-inforcements are not to be sent, preferring to leave to the Athens Government the full responsibility of the non-execution of the agreement with the Entente.

**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

**ROUMANIANS REPULSE ATTACKS.**

**HEAVY FIGHTING.**

**BUKHAREST, November 13th.**

A Roumanian *communiqué* says:—We repulsed two enemy attacks north-west of Buzeni.

In a battle which continued all day long in the region of Drago Slavele we maintained our positions.

We repulsed all attacks on the left bank of the Alt river, but yielded ground in the region of Saracibste, on the right bank.

Enemy pressure continues very strong in Jini Valley.

There is fighting south-east of Orsova.

**The Near East.**

**EARLIER CABLES.**

**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

**AERIAL WORK IN EGYPT.**

**ENEMY WORKS AND STORES DAMAGED.**

**LONDON, November 13th.**

An official message from Egypt says:—A ton of high explosives was dropped in two successful air raids at Maghdaba and Birsaba.

There were a number of direct hits, and much damage was done to enemy camps and store sheds at Maghdaba, while a 100 lb. bomb directly hit an *aviatik* leaving the hangar at Birsaba, damaging the hangar. Much damage was done to a railway station and rolling stock.

Two Fokkers were brought down and damaged.

Our machines returned safely.

**ROUNDING UP EGYPTIAN REBELS.**

**AN EX-SULTAN KILLED.**

**LONDON, November 13th.**

An official message from Egypt states that 300 men of the Egyptian Army were despatched to El-Hasser in October for the purpose of rounding up a band of rebels in the Province of Darfur, headed by the ex-Sultan Ali Dinar. The force suddenly moved from Diba and reached Kulme on the 3rd inst. It encountered a few tribesmen, met with little opposition and captured 100 rifles and 300 camels.

Our mounted troops pursued the main body, which had retired westward towards Sugai, and caught them up and attacked them on the 6th inst. Ali Dinar was killed, and we took 200 prisoners and captured 340 rifles, 2,500 rounds of ammunition, 6,000 cattle and other material. We had no casualties.

**Aerial Activities.**

**EARLIER CABLES.**

**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

**AIR RAID ON OSTEND HARBOUR.**

**MANY BOMBS DROPPED.**

**LONDON, November 13th.**

The Admiralty announces that a squadron of naval aeroplanes carried out an attack on the harbour at Ostend on November 12th. Considerable bombs were dropped on the *Atelier de la Marine* and on some war vessels.

**AIR RAID ON CAIRO.**

**SEVERAL CASUALTIES AND LITTLE DAMAGE.**

**CAIRO, November 14th.**

Hostile aircraft this forenoon bombed Cairo. There were several casualties, and apparently insignificant damage.

**General.**

**LATEST CABLES.**

**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

**INDIAN TEA INDUSTRY.**

**INCREASED STANDARD OF PROFITS.**

**BOMBAY, November 14th.**

The Indian and Ceylon tea industry having applied for an increase to 12 per cent. of the statutory pre-war standard of profits for calculation of Excess Profits duty, the Board of Referees, after hearing evidence, have raised the percentage to 8 per cent. for Companies and 9 per cent. for private firms.

**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

**THE BRITISH BUSINESS BLACK LIST.**

**VISCOUNT GREY REPLIES TO AMERICAN NOTE.**

**LONDON, November 14th.**

Replying to the American Note protesting against the British Black List as an arbitrary interference with neutral trade, Viscount Grey reiterates that the prohibition from trading applies only to British subjects, and is indisputably within British rights. Replying to the fears expressed of a possible unwarranted expansion of the system he points out that every addition to the list restricts British commercial opportunities, therefore it was in Britain's interest to confine the list to the utmost; but it was notorious that many firms in neutral countries had been active agents for German espionage and propaganda, had supplied German cruisers and organised paid miscreants to desert by ships and factories supplying the Allies, even in the United States, where the Government took no adequate action to suppress such criminal breaches of neutrality. It had been suggested that the military position was now such that nothing happening in distant neutral countries could affect the result. He (Viscount Grey) wished it were so, but there was still a long, bitter struggle ahead. The possible inconvenience to neutrals was not for a moment to be compared to the suffering and loss occasioned to mankind by the prolongation of the war even by a week. Britain was fully entitled to refuse bunker coal to ships carrying the goods of black-listed firms, especially in view of Germany's efforts to reduce the world's tonnage, rendering it necessary to reserve British coal for possible British trade. Between the 1st June and the 30th September enemy submarines had sunk 232 vessels, 66 of which belonged to neutrals. Viscount Grey then quotes American Civil War precedents in justification of the British action, and trusts that the explanations given will remove the suspicions and erroneous views prevailing in the United States.

**CARDINAL MERCIER PROTESTS.**

**AGAINST DEPORTATION OF BELGIANS.**

**AMSTERDAM, November 14th.**

Cardinal Mercier, the Primate of Belgium, has issued a spirited protest to the civilised world against the compulsory deportation of Belgians to Germany.

He declares that the Germans are daily deporting thousands of inoffensive Belgians, who are herded in waggons like gangs of slaves.

The Cardinal scolds the German declaration that the deportation measures are dictated solely by humanitarian reasons, and draws a touching picture of sons, husbands and fathers of families being torn from their homes by parties of soldiers, who bar the doors with their bayonets, preventing the deported and their womenkind from taking farewell of each other.

The Cardinal concludes by charging the Germans with breach of pledges not to deport Belgians.

**"ARABIA" SURVIVORS AT ROME.**

**PRaise FOR THE COMMANDER.**

**ROME, November 14th.**

A dozen survivors of the *Arabia* have arrived here. The rapidity with which, within fifteen minutes, five Allied ships appeared on the horizon and came at full speed to the help of the *Arabia* is considered remarkable. Every praise, they say, is due the Commander of the *Arabia*, who, with Colonel Henry Colgate, R.A.M.C., remained on board till they were sure all were saved, then jumped into a lifeboat, which was full of water and had to be baled-out to keep afloat.

In addition to Col. Colgate the survivors here include Major-General Altram, Colonel Green, Major and Mrs. A. A. St. Hill, Wellingtons, Major Macpherson, Indian, Political Service, Captain Hon. L. Lowther, Lieutenant Bird, R.A.M.C., Mr. and Mrs. Tolmin, from India, all bound for England.

**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

**GERMANY IN STRAITS FOR MEN.**

**ALL CIVILIANS TO BE CALLED UP.**

**LONDON, November 14th.**

It is reported that the German Government contemplate holding an extraordinary sitting of the Reichstag with a view to legislation calling up all civilians.

**GERMANS AND BASRA.**

**MUST BE RECAPTURED AT ALL COSTS.**

**AMSTERDAM, November 14th.**

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* urges that the Turco-Germans must re-capture Basra at all costs in order to complete and secure the Berlin-Bagdad programme.

**EARLIER CABLES.**

**RUSSIAN TREASURY BONDS.**

**PETROGRAD, November 13th.**

The issue abroad of Treasury Bonds totalling two thousand million roubles has been authorised.

**AUSTRALIAN LABOUR TROUBLES.**

**DELAYING HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.**

**MELBOURNE, November 13th.**

Hospital supplies and many additional steamers are laid up in various ports in consequence of the coal strike.

**SYDNEY, November 13th.**

The Governor does not now insist on the resignations of the members of the Holman Ministry.

**FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.**

**LONDON, November 13th.**

A Mesopotamia official message says:—Two British aeroplanes successfully bombarded the headquarters of Turkish irregular troops at Alain, to the west of Nasiriyeh.

**CHRISTMAS CHEER FROM JAPAN.**

**LONDON, November 13th.**

The *Asahi Shimbun* appeals to Japanese to subscribe to the Overseas Christmas Fund for Britishers in the trenches.

**PRICE OF THE "TIMES."**

**LONDON, November 13th.**

The *Times* confirms the increase in its price to three-halfpence, stating that the rise in cost of production has resulted in the loss of £1,000 weekly.

**THE NEED OF MEN.**

**LONDON, November 13th.**

The *Daily Mail* says the Man-Power Board recommends the calling up of all men under twenty-six years of age, with few exceptions, and all unskilled workers under thirty-one.

**FRANCE ECONOMISING.**

**PARIS, November 13th.**

The *Matin* says the Government is forming a Council of National Economies to arrange for the husbanding of food and other resources, the better employment of public funds, and the flux of coin abroad. The Chairmanship has been offered to ex-President Fallieres.

**CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY.**

**ENMITY TO NONE; FRIENDSHIP TO ALL.**

**SHANGHAI, November 14th.**

Dr. Wu Ting-fan, the new Foreign Minister, in the course of an interview, defined his policy as enmity to none and friendship to all.

**THE KAISER AND VON HINDENBURG.**

According to a Berlin official telegram, the Kaiser gave a dinner at Main Headquarters in honour of Marshal von Hindenburg's birthday. The military representatives of Germany's allies, the Chief of the Admiralty Staff, and the department chiefs of the General Staff were invited. The Kaiser made the following speech:—  
"My dear Field-Marshal,—In the name of the entire Army I express to you my heartfelt congratulations. Placed at the head of the General Staff by the confidence of your supreme War Lord, you have the confidence of the German



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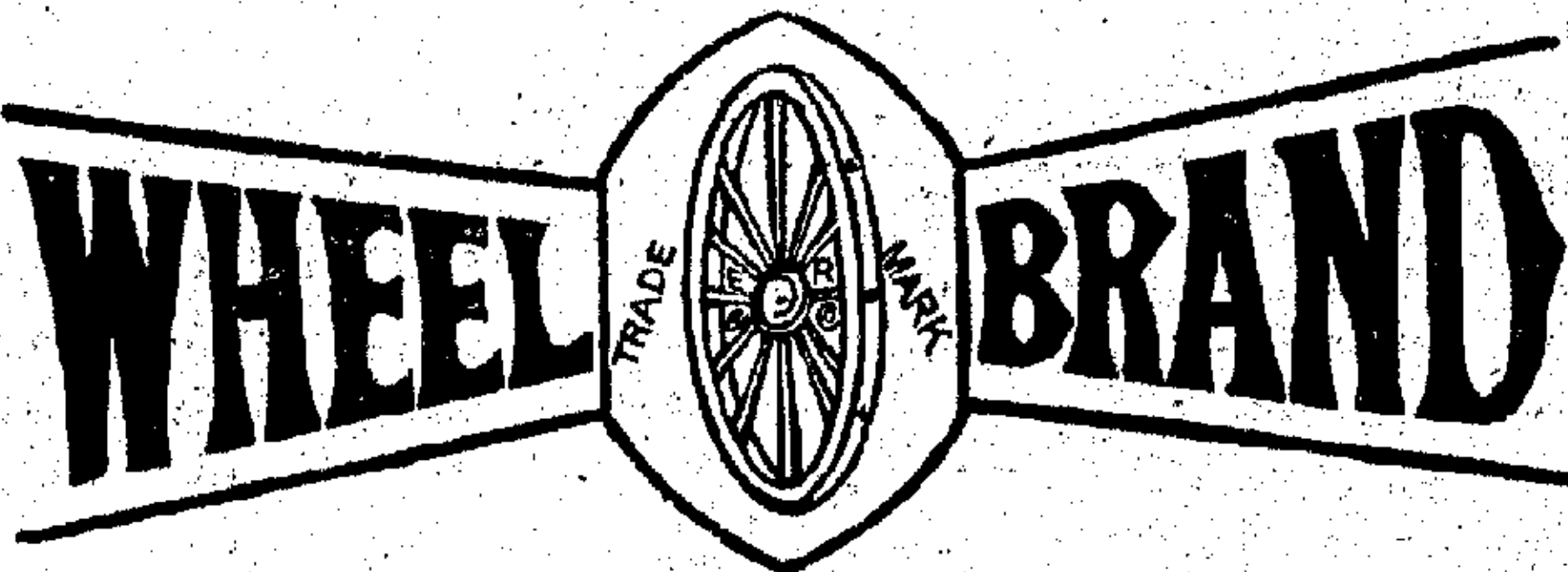
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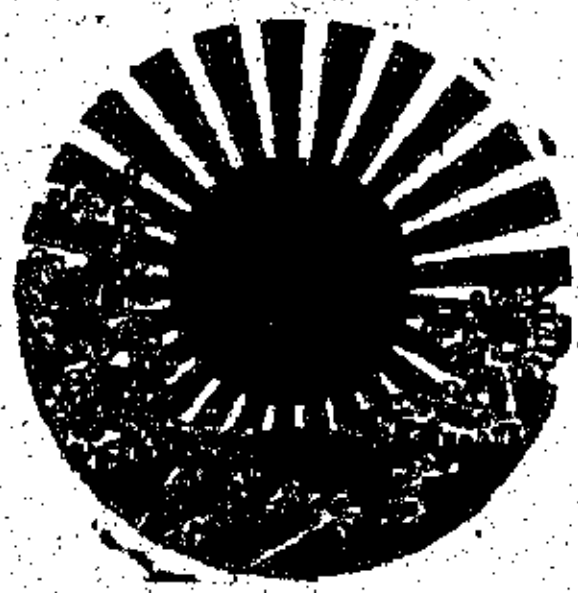
16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

[1908]

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BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

Grand Prize of Honour  
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## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 14th at 11.50.—No return from Japanese stations.

Pressure has increased moderately along the east coast of China, and slightly elsewhere, except over the Philippines, where it has decreased slightly.

The anti-cyclone over China has further strengthened.

Strong monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.08 inch. Total since 1st January, 78.81 inches, against an average of 81.33 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

| DISTRICT             | FORECAST                 |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Hongkong to Gap Rock | N.E. wind, strong; fine. |
| Formosa Channel      | N.E. gale.               |

South Coast of China between [The name as Hongkong and Lamook] No. 1.  
South Coast of China between [The name as Hongkong and Hainan] No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL  
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 14th.

|                | Previous Day | On Date   | On Date   |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
|                | at 2 p.m.    | at 8 a.m. | at 2 p.m. |
| Barometer      | 30.21        | 30.25     | 30.20     |
| Temperature    | 78           | 67        | 74        |
| Humidity       | 73           | 67        | 74        |
| Wind Direction | East         | NNE       | North     |
| Force          | 2            | 4         | 3         |
| Weather        | b            | b         | b         |
| Rain           |              |           | 0.08      |

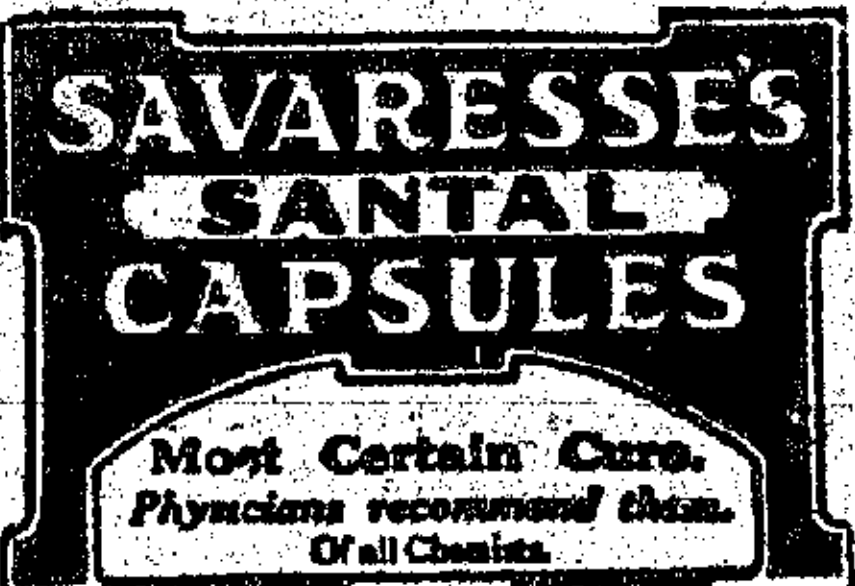
Highest open-air Temperature on 14th 73

Lowest open-air Temperature on 14th 65

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HOW THE PRUSSIAN GUARD  
CAME HOME.

## HIDING THE WOUNDED.

Various circumstances enabled Mr. Curtin to witness a sight strictly forbidden to the German public—the return of the wounded from the front. In this his second article on his ten months' stay in Germany he describes the return to Potsdam of the wounded of the Prussian Guard after their encounter with the British at Contalmaison and the efforts of the authorities to hide them from the people.

[BY D. THOMAS CURTIN IN "THE TIMES."]  
The 4th of August is the anniversary of what is known in Germany as "England's treachery"—the day that England entered the war in what the German Government tells the people is "a base and cowardly attempt to try and beat her by starving innocent women and children."

On that sunny and fresh morning I looked out of the railway carriage window some quarter of a mile before we arrived at Potsdam and saw numerous brown trains marked with the Red Cross, trains that usually travel by night in Germany. There were a couple of officers of the Guard Cavalry in the same carriage with me. They also looked out. "Ach, noch einmal!" ("What, more of them!") discontentedly remarked the elder. They were a gloomy pair and they had reason to be. The German public has begun to know a great deal about the wounded. They do not know all the facts, because wounded men are, as far as possible, hidden in Germany and never sent to socialist centres unless it is absolutely unavoidable. The official figures, which are increasing in an enormous ratio since the development of England's war machine, are falsified by manipulation.

And if easy proof be needed of the truth of my assertion I point to the monstrous official misstatement involved in the announcement that over 80 per cent. of Germans wounded return to the firing line! Of the great crush of wounded at Potsdam I doubt whether any appreciable portion of the serious cases will return to anything except permanent invalidism. They are suffering from shell wounds, not shrapnel, for the most part, I gathered.

As our train emptied it was obvious that some great spectacle was in progress. The exit to the station became blocked with staring peasant women returning from the early market in Berlin, their high fruit and vegetable baskets empty on their backs. When I eventually got through the crowd into the outer air and paused at the top of the short flight of steps I beheld a scene that will never pass from my memory. Filmed and circulated in Germany it would evoke inconceivable astonishment to this deluded nation and would swell the malcontents, already a formidable mass, into a united and dangerous army of angry, eye-opened dupes. This is not the mere expression of a neutral view, but is also the opinion of a sober and patriotic German statesman.

I saw the British wounded arrive from Neuve Chapelle at Boulogne; I saw the Russian wounded in the retreat from the Bukovina; I saw the Belgian wounded in the Antwerp retreat and the German wounded in East Prussia, but the wounded of the Prussian Guard at Potsdam surpassed in sadness anything I have witnessed in the last two bloody years.

Your Neuve Chapelle wounded were, if not gay, many of them blithe and smiling—their bodies were hurt but their minds were cheerful; but the wounded of the Prussian Guard—the proudest military force in the world—who had come back to their home town decimated and humbled—these Guards formed the most amazing agglomeration of broken men I have ever encountered. As to the numbers of them, of these five reserve regiments but few are believed to be unhurt. Vast numbers were killed, and most of the rest are back at Potsdam in the ever-growing streets of hospitals that are being built on the Bornstädterfeld.

One of the trains had just stopped. The square was blocked with vehicles of every description. I was surprised to find the great German furniture vans which by comparison with those used in England and the United States look almost like houses on wheels, were drawn up in rows with military precision. As if there were not enough, the whole of the wheeled traffic of Potsdam seemed to be commanded by the military for the lightly wounded—cabs, tradesmen's private carriages—everything on wheels except of course, motor-cars, which are non-existent owing to the rubber shortage. Endless tiers of stretchers lay along the forebankment sloping up to the line. Doctors, nurses, and bearers were waiting in quiet readiness.

The passengers coming out of the station, including the women with the tall baskets, stopped, but only for a moment. They did not tarry, for the police, of which there will never be any dearth if the war lasts thirty years, motioned them on, a slight movement of the hand being sufficient.

I was so absorbed that I failed to notice the big constable near me until he laid his heavy paw upon my shoulder and told me to move on. A schoolmaster and his wife, his rucksack full of lunch, who had taken advantage of the glorious sunshine to get away from Berlin to spend a day amidst the woods along the Havel, asked the policeman what the matter was.

The reply was "Nichts hier zu sehen" ("Nothing to be seen here; get along"). The great "Hush! Hush! Hush!" machinery of Germany was at work. Determined not to be baffled, I moved out of the square into the shelter of a roadside tree, on the principle that a distant view would be better than none at all, but the police were on the alert, and a police lieutenant tackled me at once. I decided to act on the German

military theory that attack is the best defence, and, stepping up to him, I stated that I was a newspaper correspondent. "Might I not see the wounded taken from the train?" I requested. He very courteously replied that I might not, unless I had a special pass for that purpose from the Kriegaministerium in Berlin.

I remembered a large window in the first and second class dining-room in the station, from which a very close view of the tragedy could be gained. I knew that there was no train back to Berlin for an hour and a half. I took a ticket, handed it to the uniformed woman who deals with them as in England, and explained to the soldier and Unteroffizier who stood by her that I would like to go into the dining-room to read and get something to eat. I walked straight to the window of the dining-room and ordered butterless bread and Dutch cheese—the universal and almost standard mid-day diet of Germany to-day—and was glad that my Berlin ticket served. My ruse succeeded. I saw everything and unobserved.

By this time the wounded were being moved from the train. The slightly wounded were drawn up in double ranks, their clean white arm and head bandages gleaming in the noonday light. They stood dazed and dejected, looking on at the real work which was just beginning—the removal of the severely wounded.

WOUNDED IN FURNITURE VANS.  
Then it was that I learned the use of those mammoth furniture vans. Then it was I realized that these vans are part of Germany's plan by which her wounded are carried out will not say secretly—but as unobtrusively as possible. In some of the mammoth vans were put 12, into others 14; others held as many as 20.

The Prussian Guard had come home. The steel corps of the army of Germany had met at Contalmaison the light-hearted boys I had seen drilling in Hyde Park last year, and in a furious counter-attack, in which they had attempted to regain the village, had been wiped out.

These were not merely wounded, but dejected wounded. The whole atmosphere of the scene was that of intense surprise and depression. Tradition going back to Frederick the Great nearly 200 years ago, had been smashed—by amateur soldiers. The callow youth of 16 who served my lunch was muttering something to the barmaid, who replied that he was lucky to be in a class that was not likely to be called up yet.

The extreme cages were carried at a snail's pace by bearers, who put their feet down as carefully as if they were testing very thin ice, and who placed the comfortable spring stretchers in the very few vehicles which had rubber or imitation rubber tires. The work was done with military precision and great celerity. The evacuation of this train was no sooner finished than another took its place, and the same scene was repeated. Presently the great furniture vans returned from having deposited their loads, and were again filled. One van was reserved for those who had expired on the journey, and it was full.

This, then, was the battered remnant of the five Reserve regiments of the Prussian Guard which had charged the British lines at Contalmaison three weeks before in a desperate German counter-attack to wrest the village from the enemy, who had just occupied it. Each train discharged between six and seven hundred maimed passengers. Nor was this the last day of the influx.

WHAT THE GUARD MEANS.  
The Guard had its garrisons chiefly in Potsdam, but also partly in Berlin, and represents the physical flower of German manhood. On parade it was inspiring to look at, and no military officer in the world ever doubted its prowess. Nor has it failed in the war to show splendid courage and fighting qualities. English people simply do not understand its prestige at home and among neutrals.

The Guard is sent only where there is supreme work to be done. If you hear that it has been hurled into a charge you may rest assured that it is striving to gain something on which Germany sets the highest price—for the life-blood of the Guard is the dearest that she can pay.

In the battle of the Marne the active regiments of the Guard forming a link between the armies of Below and Hausen were dashed like spray on jagged cliffs when they surged in a wave after wave against the army of Foch at Sézanne and Fere Champenoise.

Germany was willing to sacrifice those superb troops during the early part of the battle because she knew that von Klueck had only to hold his army together, even though he did not advance, and the overthrow of Foch would mean a Tenthon wedge driven between Verdun and Paris.

One year and 10 months later she hurled the Guard Reserve at Contalmaison because she was determined that this important link in the chain of concrete and steel that coiled back and forth before Bapaume-Péronne must remain unbroken. The newly-formed lines of Britain's sons bent but did not break under the shock. They were outnumbered, but, like all the rest of the British that the back-from-the-front German soldiers have told me about, these fought on and on, never thinking of surrender.

I know from one of these that in a first onslaught the Guard lost heavily, but was reinforced and again advanced. Another desperate encounter and the men from Potsdam withered in the hand-to-hand carnage. The Germans could not hold what they had won back, and the khaki succeeded the field grey at Contalmaison.

The evacuation of the wounded occupied hours. I purposely missed my train, for I knew that I was probably the only foreign civilian to see the historic picture of the proudest soldiery of Prussia's return to its garrison town from the greatest battle in history.

Empty trains were pulled out of the way, to be succeeded by more trains full of wounded, and again more. Doctors and nurses were attentive and always busy, and the stretcher-bearers moved back and forth until their faces grew red with exertion.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SUCCESS OF BRITISH  
FOREIGN POLICY.

## A RESULT OF CHARACTER.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* publishes an inquiry into the cause of the success of England's foreign policy. The writer attributes it, first, to the mixture of races in the British character, which includes the cunning of the Celt, the tough will-power of the Low German, the perseverance and steadiness of the North German, and the keen enterprise of the Norman.

"This natural disposition for politics has been developed by the Englishman in the course of centuries to an artistic perfection, which might still cause wonder even to-day if it did not display the horrifying reverse side of a complete lack of true morality and Christian feeling. The first great characteristic of English policy, which sharply distinguishes it from many epochs of our German political life, is that it is always objective, soberly material, but never, as the German only too often is, sentimental."

While policy for the German immediately implies love or hate, the Englishman remains in political life always the calmly calculating business man, the cool expert, who at every turn in the state of the world's affairs immediately asks, How will it profit or injure my own country?

"No other people on earth attain in their policy this objective sobriety of the English. It has been almost hardest for the Germans, whose depth of soul and idealism, like their cosmopolitanism, have played them many a bad turn when it came to politics. Just consider the number of people for whom in the course of the last century the Germans have been infatuated, unselfishly, and without thinking of their own interests—Poles and Greeks, French and English, Japanese and Boers. How unselfishly have we opened the lecture-rooms of our universities to all foreigners, allowed them to receive a military education among us, introduced them into all the secrets of our most advanced spiritual and economic life—only to reap to-day the bitterest ingratitude."

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, while it hastens to add that "we in Germany and Prussia have not the slightest inclination to introduce English parliamentarism, but will rather maintain our strong Monarchy," is fair to recognize in the existence for three centuries of a Parliament, a second great source of political education enjoyed by the English people:—

"Statecraft, and especially foreign policy, is not a secret art among them as it still is to countless numbers—one might almost say the majority—of Germans to-day. This is a sphere in which, uncongenial though it may be, the German people must learn from the English."

Thirdly, England has succeeded in making foreign nations believe in her power. "She understands 'going one better' and making an impression." "While we Germans are inclined to inculcate into other people, before all things the conviction of our inner worth, our spiritual significance, and would like to appear to them in a really advantageous light," the Englishman desires no "moral conquest" over other nations as we do.

England further succeeds by producing a sense of unchangeableness.

"How quickly has she by this means made the South African Boers, who are fighting for England against us to-day, into good Englishmen, and how limited, on the contrary, has been our success in Alsace-Lorraine!"

## WASTE IN SHELL-MAKING.

"Instead of fighting the enemy with silver bullets we have been making golden shells," said Dr. J. E. Stead at the Iron and Steel Institute. "We have been serving destruction on gold plates when pewter would do perfectly well."

At the beginning of the war, he said, it was alleged that if the percentages of sulphur and phosphorus in shells were raised they would be liable to break up in the guns, but shells with an increased percentage of 50 per cent. had been sent to the front, and it must be assumed that as they had not broken in the guns the material had served its purpose.

## WITHOUT HOPE.

But it was the visages of the men on the stretchers that riveted my attention. I never saw so many men so completely exhausted. Not one pair of lips relaxed into a smile, and not an eye lit up with the glad recognition of former surroundings.

It was not, however, the lines of suffering in those faces that impressed me, but that unceasing sameness of expression, an expression of hopeless gloom so deep that it made me forget that the sun was shining from an unclouded sky. The dejection of the police, of the soldier onlookers, of the walking wounded, and those upturned faces on the white pillows told as plainly as words could ever tell that the Guard at last met a force superior to themselves and their war machine. They knew well that they were the idol of their Fatherland, and that they had fought with every ounce of their great physical strength backed by their long traditions. They had been vanquished by an army of mere sportsmen.

My thoughts went back to Berlin and the unformed scaffolds at the British Army and its futile efforts to push back the troops of Rupprecht on the Somme. Yet here on the actual outskirts of the German capital was a grim tribute to the machine that Great Britain had built up under the protection of her Navy.

In Berlin at that moment the afternoon editions were fluttering their daily headlines of victory to the crowds on the Linden and the Friedrichstrasse, but here the mammoth vans were moving slowly through the streets of Potsdam.

To the women who stood in the long lines waiting with the potato and butter tickets for food on the other side of the old stone bridge that spans the Havel there were merely ordinary cumbersome furniture wagons.

How were they to know that these tumbrils contained the bloody story of Contalmaison!



## A HAPPY REUNION.

## PRISONERS VISITED BY THEIR WIVES IN SWITZERLAND.

There are 16 British soldiers in the Valley of Chateau d'Ex (writes *The Times* special correspondent) who are happier than they have ever been in their lives before. After many months they have their wives with them again.

It was a long pilgrimage that these brave little women made from England, but it was worth all the fatigue of the travelling and the weary delays when they arrived at their destination. One says brave women advisedly, for they have behaved in a sterling manner. Southampton, with its three days' wait, did not fray their patience, and they arrived in Paris after what seemed a week's travelling. It was rather like travelling with a child's treat to be with them; their joy was so infectious when they were pleased and their wonder so real when they saw something new.

They saw Paris as a dream city, but it was when they got their first sight of the Bernese Oberland that they really gave vent to their feelings. They had no sooner craned their necks from one window than there was something to see on the other side, and the whole sixteen made a dash across the carriage. First it was a herd of cattle with great brass bells swinging on their necks; then a milkmaid with a long yellow plait of hair, looking for all the world like "one of those ones on the lid of a box of chocolates," as one of the travellers said. The great, deep valleys and the tumbling streams far below made the party forget their four nights without sleep, and the air refreshed them like wine.

## FROM EVERY PART OF GREAT BRITAIN.

At Frasse, where their passports had to be examined, they sat round in the waiting room and drank coffee and ate rolls and told each other stories for an hour. They were always patient, for they had everything to look forward to. Every part of Great Britain had a representative. There was one wife from Belfast, immensely proud that she had had a much longer journey than any of the others; there were two Scottish women, one of them with the softest of accents; she came from Peebles and had capability writ large on her handsome face. Then Lambeth had its representative, and Manchester, and the Cotswolds. They talked of our regiments and had a great pride in them and their men.

There were 16 women, and it would not be wrong to say that there were 16 different types, but at Chateau d'Ex all dividing traits were wiped clean out when they met their men. They were all women with a great happiness, the happiness that made them as like as sisters. The electric railway line climbs up from Montreux, twisting and turning in its track like a snake, with the town far below and the sapphire lake and the Dent du Midi in the background. The women sat still, for they were very tired, but then, as the train pulled into a small chalet station, a British soldier rose from his seat on the platform, rushed to the carriage, and in less time than it takes to tell was in the arms of his wife.

## A TRANSFORMATION.

Of course there were tears, and why not? The little woman was transformed; she was travel-stained and weary, a minute before, now she had a radiant colour, her eyes were bright, her man "was the same." He was a man who had seen hell in the big retreat and in the German prison camps; he had faced all this without more than ordinary emotion, but now he was trembling like a child, and his brown cheeks were met with tears of happiness. Presently there were hilarious introductions and formalities was waived.

Ten minutes later the chalets of Chateau d'Ex appeared on the skyline, and then came the sound of good British cheers as the train entered the station, where there were two rows of khaki-clad figures. Then it was that I saw the bravest little woman in the world. It was one of the Scottish girls. She had been warned by her friends that her husband had suffered more than most of the others and that he had scars and wounds that had changed him greatly. She picked him out of the crowd and was in his arms almost before he saw her. He was sadly battle-scarred, but as brave as she, and he wore no patches to hide his honourable wounds. And the woman went away arm in arm, but not before she had introduced her man all round with the pride of the soldier's wife.

Then little Swiss girls came up with flowers, and every woman had a bunch of blue blossoms in her hand. There was tea and a reception, and several speeches were made. To not one of these did the guests listen. They had their heads close together and their talk was of other things.

I passed one pair on the road this morning. "It looks a bit like rain," I said. "I don't care if it snows," said the soldier, as he looked at his wife.

ARRIVAL OF SECOND PARTY.  
A second party of soldiers' wives arrived on October 9th. They had had no delays on the journey, so that they were more cheerful and less tired. As the electric railway train climbed from Montreux to Chateau d'Ex, they sang "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and "Tipperary," much to the amusement of the other passengers. Three miles from Chateau d'Ex, the first husbands boarded the train. There were over 30 people in a carriage meant for 12, and the guard was attempting to collect the tickets gave it up as hopeless.

The Swiss are as kind as ever and are entertaining the men and their wives at a *foyer des soldats*. Visiting is the order of the day, and the earlier arrivals are explaining life in the valley to the newcomers. All soldier couples are welcomed at any chalets by farmers,

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## POST-WAR PROBLEMS.

## HOW THE CHURCHES CAN HELP IN THE SETTLEMENT.

## TRADE WAR WOULD PROLONG THE SPIRIT OF HATRED.

Lord Bryce, addressing the delegates to the 76th annual autumn assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales at Birmingham last month, devoted his remarks to the questions which will arise when we come to make a treaty of peace.

On the terms of that treaty, he said, the people will insist, and ought to insist, on expressing their opinion. In order to express an opinion they must form an opinion; and the Churches must do their part in helping to form it. The precepts of Christianity coincide with those of political wisdom; and there is no conflict between them and our interests as a nation.

And now, coming to international relations, I have three things to say about the treaty of peace and the policy to be followed thereafter. Let us avoid, let us repress, the spirit of hatred. We are justly indignant at the way in which the enemy Powers have waged war. We trust that our victory will warn the world that such methods must never be resorted to again, and that those guilty of them will be punished.

## GERMANY'S HARSH RULE.

But is it wise to talk of banning a whole people for all time to come? The German people are under a harsh and tyrannical rule, which has not only deceived and misled them, but silenced any protest—and there are those who wish to protest—against its crimes. Some day, we hope, they will overthrow it when they have learnt the truth. To indulge revenge will be to sow the seeds of future wars.

Nations cannot hate one another for ever, and the sooner they cease to do so the better for all of them. We must, of course, take all proper steps to defend ourselves in future from any dangers that might arise if after the war the enemy countries were to resume an insidious hostility. That is at present no more than a possibility which may never arise.

But the talk we now hear about starting, after peace has been concluded, a war of trade to follow the war of arms has immense capacities of mischief. Such a trade war would prolong, would embitter afresh, those hatreds that ought to be allowed to die, and it assumes the continuance of these very things from which we expect our victory to deliver us once for all. Our main purpose will have failed if we do not secure a durable peace.

## RESPECT NATIONALITY.

Secondly, in settling the terms of peace, let us as far as possible respect the principles of nationality, as, for instance, in the case of Poland, of the Southern Slavs, of Transylvania and Armenia.

Lastly, this war, which has brought suffering on a greater scale and in more awful forms than ever brought before, has forced us all to ask whether mankind must expect from time to time a recurrence of such calamities, and a recurrence more terrible with the unceasing advance of science. If so we may well despair in the future. But if something effective can be done to prevent their recurrence, there will be at least some compensation for what is being now endured.

Can any international machinery be created after the war is over whereby the peoples that desire peace can league themselves to restrain aggression and compel a reference of controversies to arbitration or conciliation? Three of our leading statesmen—the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, and the First Lord of the Admiralty—have already expressed in language energetic and sincere the need for some such machinery, and several groups of thinkers have been working out schemes for the purpose.

UNPUBLISHED PEACE SCHEMES.  
Some of these have not yet been published, because the public attention cannot be secured for them till the end of the war is in sight. But the friends of progress in other countries have meantime been busy. To establish any machinery for preserving peace in the future would be impossible without the co-operation of neutral States, and especially of the greatest of all neutral States.

We have been waiting and watching to see whether America would, in view of the immense interests at stake, depart from her old policy of complete isolation and bear her part in the efforts for securing a permanent alliance for peace. An influential league for that purpose has been already formed there, and the heads of the two great American parties, distinguished men, the official exponents of American opinion, have both promised the co-operation of their nation in this project, one of great difficulty, no doubt, but also of supreme importance.

Our people, and the statesmen who lead our people, could have no greater encouragement to address themselves when the time comes to this enterprise, which they have already pronounced to be necessary. I ask your help to bring the matter before the people, and to show them how much we and every nation have to gain by removing the terror and danger of war which has so long hung like a black cloud over Europe.

At the close of Lord Bryce's address, a resolution, welcoming the Prime Minister's declaration that militarism must be definitely repudiated as the governing factor in relation to the State, was carried unanimously.

whose hospitality is that of all people who live in highlands.

There are now 30 happy couples here, but, as a Swiss said to me, "they have made us happier too to think that we can do even so little for men broken in war. We should like to have them always here, and we should like all the prisoners that are in Germany to come also"—a sentiment very generally echoed in the country.

## THE MILITARY SITUATION.

## MAIN FRONTS.

## THE SOUTH-EASTERN THEATRE.

The present situation of the contending nations is dominated by continued offensive of (says *The Times* Military correspondent writing on October 10th) the Allied main Armies on the principal fronts.

The Anglo-French Armies on the Somme, after a brief respite due mainly to the weather, continued on October 7th their uninterrupted successful progress. The new advance placed them in possession of 600 to 1,000 yards in depth of ground east of the line Bouchavesnes-Guedecourt, as well as of the village of Sars, and will enable them to deal more effectively with the fourth German line immediately west of the Peronne-Bapaume road, a line already broken by the French at Bouchavesnes.

There are signs that the Germans are not fighting so well as they were, and it must be remembered that von Armin's gloomy account of the situation was written many weeks ago, and that in the interval much has occurred to render the situation even more depressing to the enemy. Brusiloff's Armies are also continuing in the most valiant manner their obstinate attacks upon the Austro-German front from the Piave to the Carpathians, while the Italians are busy all along their front and have only been temporarily checked on the Carso by torrential rains.

This energetic and sustained action of the Allies compels Hindenburg to be the servant and not the master of events. So long as it continues he will be urged on one side to reinforce the crumbling Armies under Prince Rupprecht, and on the other to support the Armies protecting Lemberg and Kovel. So far as we can judge from the facts known, the Eastern theatre still has the preference of the new master of the enemy's legions, but his reserves are being drawn upon for defensive purposes on the two main fronts, while the losses of the German Armies, which incur heavier casualties the more the chief burden falls on them, continue to drain the German depots and to exhaust the man-power of our principal enemy.

## GERMAN LAMENTATION.

The *North-German Gazette* appears to be astonished at the vitality of the Allied Armies and plaintively waits that, of the countless new phenomena and surprises of the war, the most unexpected fact is that the longer the war lasts the fiercer becomes the fighting on all fronts. It declares that in all previous wars the physical and moral vigour of the belligerents gradually became exhausted as the war dragged on, and the official organ is evidently most disconcertingly surprised that Fate has been so unkind of precedents. But surely, official Germany cannot really be so stupid. It must know that Germany was ready for the war which she planned, prepared, and began; and that the fiercer fighting is only the natural result of the gradual mobilization by the Allies of their resources. This mobilization is not yet anywhere near completion, while the spirit of the Allied Armies has never been better. Consequently the *North-German Gazette* will be wise to economize its complaints, for it will need them more as the time goes on, and in the end will need them most of all.

## VAMPIRES AND SHYLOCK.

While it is true that all the omens in Germany, and in the neutral Press which allows itself to be inspired by German prompting, point to the East as Hindenburg's objective, it must be admitted that the new leader has sometimes veiled his intentions with some skill, and that the desire to strike at England remains the predominant obsession of all good Germans, if any Germans deserve the adjective. The *North-German Gazette*, the official mouthpiece of our chief enemy, describes us alternately as the vampire and the Shylock of the world, and various Committees have been formed, for example, at Munich and Hamburg, for our complete and early destruction. The German Navy has recovered from its "victory" off Julland after four months of seclusion, and long—as it says—to measure itself with our sailors again. German harbours are full of useless merchant ships, and we can be sure that plans to attack us here have been as constantly drawn up, abandoned, and recommenced as they were in the days of Philip and Napoleon.

We know the process quite well, and all the stages of it. We must remain alive to the possibilities in presence of all the new arms and means of warfare at sea, and must remember that it is not the obstacle of the sea, but our own preparations on sea and land that have brought these schemes to perdition in the past. At the same time, we may gently point to the fire-eaters of Munich that our Armies have stood for more than two years within a few score yards of his Crown Prince Rupprecht, and of his Bavarians, not to speak of all the other German tribes; that the said Crown Prince has promised his Army to take the offensive; and that, failing the realization of these threats and these promises, we have had to go seek the enemy in his dug-outs.

## THE SOUTH-EASTERN THEATRE.

The initiation of the usual "punitive expedition" against Roumania, has already secured some successes, but it will probably have to await the cessation of the great battles on the principal fronts before it can be pressed home with sufficient vigour. This period, we must assume, has been and will be utilized by the Allies to place their military house in order on the Danube and in the Balkans, so that Hindenburg may be assured of a warm reception. The Marshal is apparently on the ground in person, and the command of the troops is in the hands of Falkenhayn and Mackensen, than whom we do not know better German leaders. Falkenhayn has complete control of the Austro-German in Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgars south of the Danube; and both are governed by Hindenburg's instructions, which doubtless direct all forces in the South-Eastern theatre to a common end. It must be assumed that the Allies are not unmindful of the advantage gained by their enemy, thanks to this unity of command.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## A DUTCH CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

## QUEEN WILHELMINA'S REPROOF.

A young Dutch artist, M. J. Hagemeyer, recently addressed a letter to Queen Wilhelmina on compulsory military service, to which he said he had a conscientious objection. Reminding the Queen of the words which, he said, her Majesty had sung or hurled into the world, "Christ avant tout," he maintained that this Christian standpoint was incompatible with military service. He asked her Majesty to clear up what he regarded as a contradiction between her words, "Christ before all," and her action as ruler in summoning him to the colours for service in killing his fellow-men.

Queen Wilhelmina caused the following reply to be addressed to M. Hagemeyer:— "With reference to your letter of August 29th last, addressed to her Majesty the Queen, I am authorized briefly to reply to you.

"It must be clear to you on any reflection that refusal of service, under whatever form and for whatever reasons, can never have the approval of the Head of the State, and that the Head of the State can never find mitigating circumstances for refusal of service. The words quoted by you were 'hurled into the world,' as you say, but these words were inscribed by her Majesty on a portrait which her Majesty presented to the Argentine lady who presented a reproduction of a beautiful statue of Christ from the Andes to the Palace of Peace. It was thus an entirely private act.

"In my view there is absolutely no contradiction between these words and the making oneself ready, if necessary, to be able to defend one's own people and home. On the contrary, it appears to me that from Bible history one must learn from beginning to end that the most sacred duty of man is to defend wife and children, hearth and home, as, indeed, is innate in every animal through an instinct given it by God. All nature is based thereon.

Let me give you good practical counsel, young man! Do not allow yourself to be misled by theatrical words and thoughts. Have confidence in those who have to lead you, even if you cannot understand it. Consider quietly and calmly the duty, which not Government alone, but all nature and your own manly feeling impose on you, to be prepared to be able to defend your people. And fix yourself firmly on that alone. Do your duty and try to serve Christ by observing always in your nearest surroundings as much love, devotion, and self-sacrifice as possible, but not by theatrical words or deeds. Once again, listen to my advice. There is no contradiction."

The letter is signed by Jonkheer van Geen, the Queen's Private Secretary.

Far from convincing her correspondent, the Queen's letter only brought another long letter from him defending his standpoint, and declaring that he would refuse service. If the Queen punished him, he said, it would prove that her Majesty had meant on her side, but not that she had meant to fight.

## FRENCH ESTIMATE OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

## "A FORMIDABLE HEALTHINESS."

M. Eugene Tardieu, describing in the *Echo de Paris* a visit to the British front, says:—

The prolonged stay of millions of British subjects in the northern departments of France will have results which cannot yet be calculated. The alliance cemented by the blood of the common of two races which have long been hostile and which must always remain dissimilar, is a moral event that is taking place before our eyes almost without our noticing it and that offers to the psychologist a field of observation almost illimitable in its wealth.

In another passage M. Tardieu says:— "When returning from London a little more than a year ago I had a boundless admiration for the British Navy, but I admit I did not believe that a British Army so rapidly improvised could ever be put on a level with the armies of the Allies. What I have just seen and heard has overcome my preconceived ideas.

The British Army on the French front to-day is perfectly adapted to its task. It is most powerfully organized. Its outstanding characteristic, to my mind, is its healthiness—a formidable healthiness kept up by gigantic supplies of provisions. It is equally clean and smart, morally and physically. Every day it has its tub and takes its tea. With unfailing good humour it adapts itself imperturbably to the inclemencies of the weather, to the mud of the trenches, and to hard blows from the enemy. It reminds one of some splendid athlete with every limb trained to the utmost and in such good physical condition that he can take any amount of punishment from his adversary, though at the same time he is ready and alert to choose the right moment for giving it back—a fighter who seems cut out to win his fight smiling.

Mackensen with his two or three Bulgarian divisions, his Turkish, and his few Germans, has not recovered from his repulse in the Dobruja, and is still on the defensive. He cannot be very strong, and at the outside is not likely to be reinforced by more than 50,000 Turks, since the Turkish divisions are mainly in Anatolia, and scattered about in the Yemen, Syria, Mesopotamia, and at Constantinople and the Dardanelles. Not more than seven divisions in all seem likely to be available north of the Balkans, and of these two are being looked after by Brusiloff in Galicia.

We are therefore placed. Mackensen's potential strength at not more than 100,000 men; unless he is being reinforced by Hindenburg, or unless some Bulgarian divisions facing General Sarraill come to his aid. When we consider that Roumania has a million trained men and that there are Russian divisions and one division of Serbs on the Danube it is obvious that nothing but a good leader and unity of command is needed to exploit a favourable situation. But with our these desiderata armies are worth nothing, and the larger they are the greater encumbrance do they become.

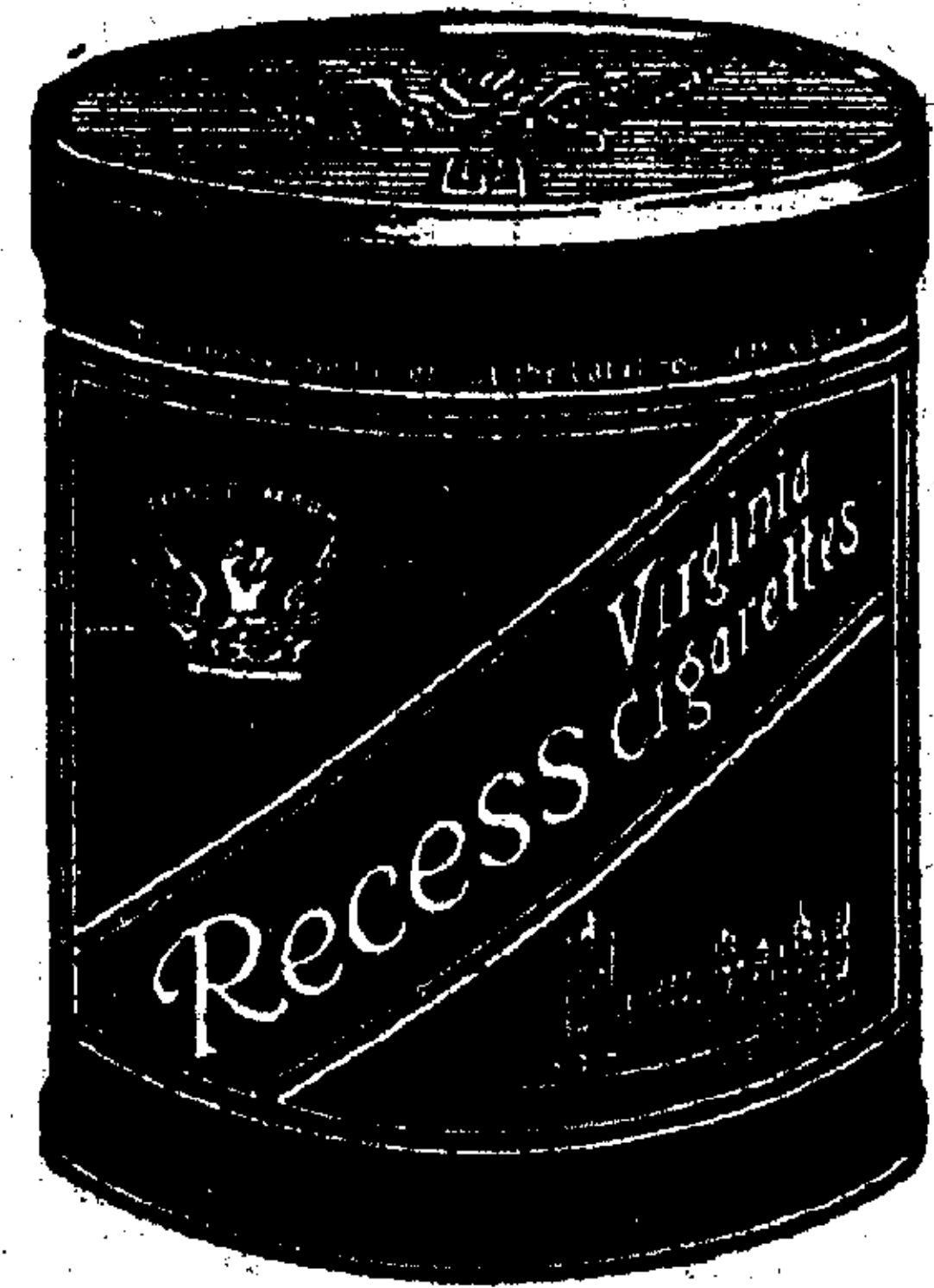
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| HAIPHONG              | "SUNGKIANG" | On 16th Nov. 10 A.M. |
| SAIGON                | "CHIHLE"    | On 18th Nov. 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI              | "SHANTUNG"  | On 16th Nov. 4 P.M.  |
| SHANGHAI              | "YINGCHOW"  | On 18th Nov. 4 P.M.  |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | "CHINHUA"   | On 21st Nov. 4 P.M.  |
| TIENTSIN              | "KUEICHOW"  | On 21st Nov. 4 P.M.  |

## DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAY" and S.S. "SANDU"  
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SUNGKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Telephone 22.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days).

| STEAMSHIP | CAPTAIN             | LEAVING                      |
|-----------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| "HAITAN"  | Capt. J. S. Thomson | FRIDAY, 17th Nov. at 11 A.M. |
| "HAIHONG" | Capt. J. W. Evans   | FRIDAY, 24th Nov. at 11 A.M. |

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "SHIRALA," 5,306 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 24th November.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

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## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE  
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

FASTER PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

| Steamers | Leave Hong Kong | Connecting Mail | Due at Marseilles | Due at London |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| to       | from            | to              | from              | from          |
| COLOMBO  |                 |                 | 1916              | 1916          |
| NYANZA   | Nov. 17         | "MONGOLIA"      | Dec. 17           | Dec. 24       |
| MALTA    | Dec. 1          | "MALWA"         | Dec. 31           | Jan. 7        |
| NANKIN   | Dec. 15         | Through Steamer | Jan. 17           | Jan. 28       |
| NOVARA   | Dec. 29         | "MOOLTAN"       | Jan. 28           | Feb. 4        |
| SOMALI   | Jan. 12         | "KASHGAR"       | Feb. 12           | Feb. 18       |
| NYANZA   | Jan. 26         | Through Steamer | Feb. 26           | Mar. 11       |
| MALTA    | Feb. 9          | "MOEMA"         | Mar. 11           | Mar. 18       |

\* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

| S.S.   | Leave Hong Kong | Arrive                  |
|--------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| NANKIN | Nov. 17         | FRIDAY, 24th November.  |
| NOVARA | Dec. 1          | SATURDAY, 2nd December. |
| SOMALI | Dec. 15         | SUNDAY, 17th December.  |
| NYANZA | Dec. 29         | SUNDAY, 31st December.  |
| MALTA  | Jan. 12         | SUNDAY, 14th January.   |

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS  
(Non-Transshipment),  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.  
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

| Steamers                                           | Leave Hong Kong | Leave Straits | Leave Marseilles | Leave London |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
|                                                    | about           | about         | about            | about        |
| The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended. |                 |               |                  |              |

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets as far as a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
E. V. D. FARR,  
Acting Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION                                                                          | STEAMERS                        | TONS   | SAILING DATE                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and TENNESSEE | KAGA MARU<br>Capt. Komatsu      | 12,500 | THURSDAY, 16th Nov. at Noon.   |
|                                                                                      | KATORI MARU<br>Capt. H. Kon     | 21,000 | SATURDAY, 9th Dec. at Noon.    |
| VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE                                                           | YOKOHAMA MARU<br>Capt. Terada   | 12,500 | WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov. at Noon.  |
| VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE                                                             | TAMBA MARU<br>Capt. Akamatsu    | 12,500 | SATURDAY, 16th Dec. at Noon.   |
| NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA                                                                  | TANGO MARU<br>Capt. Hayashi     | 12,500 | TUESDAY, 13th Dec. at 4 P.M.   |
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BANGORANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE | JINSEI MARU<br>Capt. Takahashi  | 6,000  | MONDAY, 20th Nov.              |
| CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGORANG                                         | RANGOON MARU<br>Capt. Kobayashi | 6,000  | FRIDAY, 24th Nov.              |
| BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO                                            |                                 |        |                                |
| KOBE                                                                                 |                                 |        |                                |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA                                                          | TOSA MARU<br>Capt. Sakamoto     | 10,000 | SUNDAY, 19th Nov.              |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA                                                          | NIKRO MARU<br>Capt. H. Takada   | 9,630  | MONDAY, 11th Nov. at 10 A.M.   |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA                                                          | KASHIMA MARU<br>Capt. Inoue     | 21,000 | THURSDAY, 16th Nov. at 10 A.M. |

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE  
VIA PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).

|                                                                                |                                 |        |                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON | KANAGAWA MARU<br>Capt. Nozaki   | 12,500 | WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov. at Noon. |
|                                                                                | TSUSHIMA MARU<br>Capt. Murakami | 12,500 | First half of December.       |

\* Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
R. MORI, MANAGER.

Telephone: Nos. 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.  
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamer      | Tons and Speed    | Leave Hongkong              |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| KORONA MARU  | 18,000 — 16 knots | FRI, 29th Nov. Noon.        |
| SIBERIA MARU | 18,000 — 16 knots | WED, 13th Dec. Noon.        |
| TENYO MARU   | 22,000 — 21 knots | TUES, 19th Dec. Noon.       |
| NIPPON MARU  | 11,000 — 16 knots | THURS, 4th Jan. 10.30 A.M.  |
| KIYO MARU    | 14,000 — 15 knots | TUES, 9th Jan. Noon.        |
| SHINYO MARU  | 22,000 — 21 knots | WED, 17th Jan. Noon.        |
| PERSEA MARU  | 9,000 — 14 knots  | SATUR, 20th Nov. 10.30 A.M. |

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.  
‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.  
§ Omitting Manila, and Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.) RETURN G\$696 (£142).  
SAN FRANCISCO G\$230. ... G\$437.50.  
Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS.  
MISSIONARIES, etc.  
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Pacific Railway.  
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.  
FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ATRICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.  
Steamer Tons and Speed Sails  
KIYO MARU 14,000 — 15 knots TUESDAY, 9th Jan.  
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—  
T. DAIGO, AGENT,  
King's Building, [213  
Telephone 261.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN  
VIA SHANGHAI.  
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE  
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

| FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA                                     | STEAMER    | TO SAIL               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
|                                                                     | AMAZONE    | On or about 22nd Nov. |
| HOMEWARD                                                            |            |                       |
| MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON (Without Transshipment) | ATLANTIQUE | On or about 20th Nov. |
|                                                                     | POLYNESIE  | On or about 4th Dec.  |

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.  
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.  
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.  
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.  
For further particulars apply to

TELEPHONE 740. P. THOMAS, Agent,  
Queen's Building, 2

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.  
REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).AMERICAN LINE.  
FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,  
Via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA  
"TACOMA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 30th Nov. at 3 P.M.  
† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. ‡ Omitting Manila, Keelung and Nagasaki.AUSTRALIAN LINE.  
FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.BOMBAY LINE.  
FOR BOMBAY. VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM AND COLOMBO.  
"KUNAJIRI MARU" ... SATURDAY, 25th Nov. at Noon.JAVA-LINE.  
FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG AND BATAVIA.  
"YERIMO MARU" ... Y. Fuzono ... MONDAY, 27th Nov. at Noon.FORMOSAN LINE.  
FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.  
"JOSHIN MARU" ... T. Norikida ... WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov. at 8 A.M.  
"KAIJO MARU" ... T. Norikida ... SUNDAY, 19th Nov. at 10 A.M.  
† Proceeding to Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.  
‡ Proceeding to Anping, Takao and Tamsui.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—  
H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building, 55  
Tel. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.  
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

| STEAMER | ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA | LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA |
|---------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| EASTERN | 2nd Dec.                       | On 22nd Dec. 11 A.M.         |

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.  
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.  
For further particulars, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.  
Agents.



